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SED GREETS YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST CONGRESS

Honecker Congratulates Tito

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0307 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--With the conclusion of the 11th LCY Congress, Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY. Text of the telegram follows:

"Permit me to convey to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the conclusion of the 11th LCY Congress. We are convinced that under LCY leadership the peoples of your country will achieve fresh successes in building socialism.

"For your responsible work as LCY chairman, I wish you, dear Comrade Tito, all the best, vigor and good health."

Axen Meets Grlickov

East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, (ADN correspondent)--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, who is leading the SED Central Committee delegation to the 11th LCY Congress, had a friendly meeting today with Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In the course of the comradely meeting, they exchanged views on current international problems and discussed the further deepening of SED-LCY relations. Hermann Axen presented the SED Central Committee's message of greetings to the 11th LCY Congress as well as a tapestry with a picture of Ernst Thaelmann.

CSO: 2300

RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA, GREECE REVIEWED AT 11TH LCY CONGRESS

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 78 p 12 AU

[Report on speech by delegate from Macedonia, Ilija Zafirovski, in the discussion at the session of the Commission for Questions of International Relations and Yugoslav Foreign Policy at the 11th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 20 June]

[Text] Participating in the discussion, Ilija Zafirovski, a delegate from Macedonia, spoke about Yugoslavia's international reputation and relations with its neighbors.

Stressing Yugoslavia's increasingly more important international activity, and particularly that of President Tito, Zafirovski said that our main strength is that we are masters of our own destiny. This activity was at the center of interest of LCY members in the period between the two congresses.

The high reputation of our country increasingly contributes to strengthening our international position, and this atmosphere was manifested at all republican congresses and provincial conferences as well as in the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress.

Elaborating the thought about our country's international reputation, the delegate from Macedonia recalled the events of 30 years ago, when our country with its independent policy opened the door to new relations between countries and parties.

Our relations with neighbors, Zafirovski said, are followed with great attention by the LCY. We are receptive to all kinds of cooperation. Speaking about relations with neighboring Bulgaria, Zafirovski said Bulgaria's policy makes the already difficult position of the Macedonian minority in that country even more difficult; it represents a barrier to good-neighborly relations and provokes instability in the Balkans!

He mentioned a number of attempts in Bulgaria to appropriate Macedonian history.

By contrast to these examples, Zafirovski welcomed the significant improvement, as he said, of relations with Greece, illustrating this with the publication of the first works of Macedonian writers in Greece, and he emphasized that possibilities exist for even wider cooperation between the two countries if Greece, too, begins solving the questions of the Macedonian national minotiry.

CSO: 2300

BRIEFS

HUNGARY-SFRY CULTURAL COOPERATION--A document was signed this morning on the formation of a Hungarian-Yugoslav Joint Cultural Cooperation Committee in the Ministry of Culture. Ambassador Vitomir Gasparovic signed the foundation document on behalf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Laszlo Marcali, deputy minister of culture, initialled the document on the Hungarian side. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN-POLISH COOPERATION WORKPLAN--The Hungarian health affairs delegation led by minister of health, Emil Schultheisz, that had participated in the 19th conference of the socialist countries' ministers of health and the sixth session of the CEMA Standing Committee for Cooperation in Health Affairs has returned home from Zakopane. Emil Schultheisz and Polish minister of health, Marian Sliwinski, signed in Zakopane a 1978-80 workplan of cooperation in health affairs between the two countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jun 78 p 6 AU]

GDR-ROMANIAN PARTY SCHOOL COOPERATION--Bucharest (ADN dispatch)--At the end of a several-day working visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania Prof Hanna Wolf, member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the Karl Marx higher party school at the SED Central Committee, was received on 16 June by Virgil Cazacu, member of the political executive committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, for cordial and friendly talk. During her stay Hanna Wolf had several meetings with Leonte Rautu, member of the political executive committee of the RCP Central Committee and director of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, and with other board members of this highest education institution of the RCP, which made possible an extensive exchange of experience. Further measures to develop cooperation between the two higher party schools in the coming two years were agreed on. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300

PROBLEMS OF URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM EXAMINED

Tirana PUNA in Albanian 21 Apr 78 p 2

[Article by Hatixhe Reka: "We Must Further Improve the Urban Transportation of Workers"]

[Text] Our cities and industrial centers, thanks to the correct policy of the party, have been growing continuously. In their outskirts there have been created industrial zones where thousands of workers work. In order to have a better idea about this great movement, it is sufficient to mention that in Tirana alone, in one day, almost 150,000 persons use buses as a means of urban transportation.

Urban transportation workers have completed and are completing their tasks with success. They have organized the service from the early hours in the morning to the late hours of the night. They understand this task politically and ideologically. If the workers do not get to work in time the economy is damaged, work discipline is violated and irregularities appear.

In urban transportation, more is done each day to improve cultured service and socialist behavior not only on the part of transportation workers but also on the part of all the citizens. We see with great satisfaction how young people offer their seats to the elderly, pregnant women or women with children, the sick or invalids.

But, with all the progress made, again and again there appear some problems which require solutions, especially during the peak hours. In this case there must be organization, regulations and discipline in implementing the transportation schedule and assuring a good behavior by the citizens. Otherwise we create room for the development of foreign elements by individuals not properly trained in socialist civic education, such as pushing, arrogant behavior, not paying for tickets, etc.

The increase in the number of riders requires a better organization of all the work in urban transportation and the observance of bus schedules. Foreign manifestations should be fought in service personnel where they appear, the same as in any ill-mannered citizen.

The trade union organizations in Tirana District, under the Party leadership, in a struggle for making the capital a model in all directions, recently have increased their educational, organizational and inspection activity in the sector of urban transportation. So far they have had good experience. The Trade Union Council of the district has organized voluntary social inspection well by activating many outstanding workers for this purpose. In order to generalize this experience, the Central Committee of the Union of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Communications, recently, organized a joint aktiv in the automotive park for goods in Elbasan. Many secretaries and members of the presidium of the Union of Trade Unions, chairmen of trade union committees, and the directors of some auto parks, outstanding drivers of the urban transportation system participated. Also, participating were the secretary of Central Council of the Union of Trade Unions Nimet Cani; deputy minister of Communications Sali Verdha; the secretary of party committee of Elbasan District Robert Oga, etc.

In this aktiv, the participants were made aware of the work done by the trade union organizations of the travelers park in Tirana, with the good work which continues to be done by social-control groups formed in Tirana under the leadership of the trade union council of the district in the struggle to fight every foreign idea which is manifested in urban transport service of the travelers. The chairman of the Trade Union Council in Tirana District Gezim Laska, autobus park director Pandeli Mandro, member of social control groups Thoma Telo, etc. spoke about this. During the discussion, they spoke about the good experience and successes achieved in the transportation sector and the shortcomings and weaknesses which can be seen in this sector, about the great struggle which must be waged to eliminate them by the trade union organizations and by all social opinion in order not to create difficulties for workers and travelers. But, in order to fight these foreign manifestations effectively, they must be known well and they must be the object of the work of the trade union organization. In traveler's parks there have been meetings and analyses, but sometimes there was an absence of healthy criticism and self-criticism, a strong position has not been taken against violations and lack of discipline, the weaknesses of this or that worker have not been given enough attention. There is a liberal spirit in the seeking of an accounting of service rendered, a tolerant attitude toward abusers, crooks and workers who are not cultured in their service. Buses are sometimes off schedule because the drivers do not adhere to the schedule carefully. As a result, the passengers are left waiting and confusion is created in bus stations. This way, people are not getting good service, they are late and push one another, in a time when this situation can be eliminated without great hardships by better organizing the service, by following strict rules of work discipline, by having a better control by the agency workers. Examples of this can be seen in many transport agencies, like in Elbasan, Berat, Durres, etc.

Can we be satisfied with the work performed by two or three inspectors who monitored this problem, and in most cases, poorly? The trade union organization in Tirana gave a good example in this area. It created voluntary social control groups for urban service whose participants are outstanding

workers and activists of trade union organizations. Through continuous checks and controls they try to stir up social opinion against foreign appearances which can be seen in the urban service. What were the findings of the activists social control group? It was found that established regulations are disregarded which results in poor service by bus drivers and conductors and bad manners on the part of passengers from the failure of the drivers to keep to their schedules, the failure of the conductors to check tickets, to misbehavior by some passengers. In these cases, social control groups appealed to passengers and to public opinion to strongly condemn foreign attitudes which do not agree with our proletarian morals. By increasing the awareness of public opinion, the persuasive educational work has a greater effect and strikes its target more effectively. The social control group continually monitors the progress of the activity and is concerned for keeping a good opinion.

In the traveler's park of Tirana there are many outstanding drivers and conductors who work with awareness, provide service for workers in a cultured way. The trade union organizations are struggling to generalize their example so that it will become a symbol for all workers in the park. The comparison of backward and advanced workers, discussions organized in stations, on the buses or in the park, have helped considerably and have given positive results.

Some weaknesses in the organization of labor in the workers' urban services were criticized in the meeting. The orders issued by the Ministry of Communications which set tasks for strengthening concern for improving the technical preparedness of the buses, for their maintenance and appearance, are not executed carefully in some parks. For some small defects the buses stay in the park for a long time; repair work is of poor quality, dirty buses, with broken windows, are being used. At the same time, the staggering of work hours in work and production centers, which should be done by the executive committees of the district peoples councils, has been implemented in spurts. This measure represents a big factor in urban transportation or workers and influences tremendously the operation and improvement of the urban service, because it eases the overload during the peak hours, increases transportation capacities without adding vehicles. The good experience of Tirana District should be studied and disseminated in other districts. On the other hand, mass organizations in production and work centers should reinforce even further inspection and demands for accountability; they should always fight against foreign manifestations in this important sector which serves the workers and influences directly all the sectors of work and activity of the working class.

In the seminar it was emphasized that there is a need for further struggle in organizing meetings between urban service employees and working collectives of industrial zones, for soliciting the opinion of the workers and with other forms for a better organization of this service.

It was emphasized also that the trade unions should better organize the ideological-political work with urban transportation workers, on an

individual basis, to develop social control while fighting against manifestations of liberalism and indifference, to better organize cooperation with all the other mass organizations; it should be understood as a continuing problem and all the work should be evaluated by results achieved. The aktiv emphasized that the tasks assumed should penetrate to the grass roots to the entire transportation collective.

Comrades Sali Verdha and Nimet Cani also spoke at the aktiv.

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CSO: 2100

OPPORTUNISTIC, SECTARIAN ATTITUDES CONDEMNED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 May 78 p 2

[Article by Thimi Nika: "Unallowable attitudes"]

[Text] The Elbasan District party committee showed us two studies evaluating the work of the director of the metallurgical combine's intermediate industrial school. Both were signed by the secretary of the basic party organization several days apart. What was the situation?

The director of the school committed an error. The basic party organization met and examined his position. Up to this point there is nothing wrong. A few thought that it had happened "by chance." Had they not forgotten the request for an accounting which he had made to them some time back? And others, some more and some less, thought it best to draw a black line through all of his work. "His work has obstructed us," said one. "This one is worthless as an educator," added another. "We should expel him from the party," said a third. And so it happened. The basic party organization did not investigate as it should and decided to expel him. Attached to the decision was a study, drawn up for this occasion, which completely disgraced him. However, the bureau of the district party committee disapproved such an extreme attitude. His error was not of such a scale as to warrant his expulsion from the party ranks. It properly gave him a serious reprimand. Then came the basic party organization's second position. Another study was needed because the director was to be transferred to another school elsewhere. Said and done. The second was in complete contradiction to the first!

Such actions are not the least bit serious. They reflect obscurity and misconceptions about the party's guidelines and directives regarding the development of the class struggle. This occurs where the ideopolitical work is proceeding poorly, where the opinions of some arrogant or obstinate individual find fertile ground and prosper. Naturally, they prosper only temporarily. Without going into detail, it must be said that such vacillating from right to left and vice versa, which we still encounter in our day-to-day life, damage the party line and cause dissatisfaction among the people. Our party's ideology is that ideology which strongly opposes opportunistic and

sectarian vacillation. "The party line," stressed Comrade Enver in his speech to the cadres of Gjirokaster District, "should be perceived correctly by all. It is neither sectarian nor opportunistic. It is said that the real danger is from opportunism of the right. This is true, but opportunism of the left, sectarianism, is no less dangerous than opportunism of the right. The party line opposes both of these extremes."

Opportunistic and sectarian attitudes are two sides of one whole. They involve and support each other. They derive from misconceptions about the character of the two types of contradictions which exist in our society, the confusion of antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradictions and of ways and means to resolve these contradictions in practice. Opportunism artificially restricts the sphere of antagonistic contradictions. Essentially, it is agreement with the class enemy, with the alien influences of the bourgeois and revisionist ideology, it is a tolerant, liberal, sentimental and indifferent attitude toward negative phenomena which hinder the forward progress of the revolution. The opportunists do not maintain a clear-cut, strict attitude based on the party line toward persons who degenerate, who act in opposition to the laws of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, who damage or misappropriate socialist property, who maintain antisocialist attitudes at work, in society, etc. For example, the workers' collective of an enterprise maintained an opportunistic attitude toward an irresponsible individual who stole community property some time ago, thinking sentimentally that "he is a good person," "it was his first offense," etc. There really are good persons, but there is no excuse for not telling them that they made a mistake here or violated the law of the state or the directives of the party. Were we to point these things out to them, were we to criticize them benevolently, without disgracing them, telling them the truth to their face, then they, whoever it might be, would become even better. In this way alone is the individual helped, without taking the opposite position and defending him unjustly. A short time later he again stole community property. This time he was judged differently. The collective made an intensive self-criticism, discovering the causes of his opportunistic attitude. "By no means are we permitted to say, 'we did not know him,' or 'we consider him to be a good person,' but, on the contrary, it is necessary to go more deeply into the teachings of the Seventh Party Congress on the correct and determined development of the class struggle." This is how the issue was presented to the collective. They underscored the need for applying with determination the methods of class analysis for each specific phenomenon, for making an analysis and definition of the character of contradictions, for drawing a clear and precise demarcation line between the class enemy and our people in order to put a halt to all bias and shallowness in the development of the class struggle.

Also opportunistic are those passive, nonmilitant attitudes which are often maintained toward "fragments" of the alien ideology, those "invisible enemies" in our people's awareness which, treated in the minimal sense as "remnants," are not seen in their full dangerousness, are regarded as small, insignificant things, incidental and without negative consequences. As we noted in

Elbasan and Pogradec, instances of indifferent and opportunistic attitudes still exist in regard to alien expressions, such as attraction to narrow personal interest to the detriment of the general interest, the tendency to take more from society and to give it less, the production of poor quality or standard products, the violation of proletarian discipline at work, bureaucratic, intellectualistic, technocratic and other concepts and activities, etc. What does this indicate? It indicates that those who tolerate these things mistakenly think that the class struggle is directed only against the class enemy, against its openly hostile activity and not against alien ideology. They fail to keep in mind the party's teaching that alien ideologies, the petit-bourgeois mentalities, the sense of private property and the placing of personal interest over the common interest constitute that warm bed where bourgeois degeneration, revisionist and capitulationist views are nourished and take root.

Let us look now at the other side, at the narrow and sectarian attitudes which are no less detrimental to the party line. Sectarianism artificially broadens the sphere of antagonistic contradictions, i.e., it views as enemies those who might have made an error or who become bearers of alien expressions but who generally are our people. This is why the party has always recommended that, in order for us to distinguish well the two types of contradictions, it is necessary, both in theory and in practice, in every case, that we treat them neither from positions of opportunism of the right nor from sectarian positions, opportunism of the left. Comrade Enver, at the Seventh AWP Congress, stressed, "I should make these matters clear to the party and explain that opportunism can not be combatted successfully if both sectarianism and the opposing attitudes are not combatted simultaneously." However, what is happening? In our day-to-day life, despite the successes achieved, we still encounter instances of sectarian attitudes. For example, the people's council of Somotine in Pogradec District, tending to view with suspicion some small insignificant biographical data, with the aim of being "on the safe side" and not hearing any "repercussions," unjustly prohibited a young cooperativist from attending the intermediate agricultural school at work. It was necessary for the party committee to intercede to grant him the right to attend this school.

Those attitudes which fail to keep in mind the party's teachings about creating a better rapport between persuasion and compulsion, which fetishise administrative measures and underestimate the value of persuasive educational work are also sectarian. Thus, for example, it is the fetishism of administrative measures which has led the comrades at the supply enterprise for workers of the metallurgical combine in Elbasan directed by Bexhet Arapi, to issue about 1,500 damage citations during the past year. On one day alone, 30 October 1977, 194 damage citations were signed and on the same day 50 workers at this enterprise appeared in court contesting the steps taken against them as being illegal. It is difficult to find any worker at this enterprise (with the exception of the comrades in the administration) who has not been punished. These attitudes create dissatisfaction among the workers. Last year, at their own request, 39 individuals left

the enterprise. It would appear that the managers of this enterprise are not aware of the party's teaching that administrative measures come only at the end, when the cup overflows, while education must come daily.

Sectarian attitudes, the party teaches us, create unreal and undesirable situations, a duty and an obligation beyond the party's norms. They artificially create problems for individuals, their families and relatives and, in some cases, making their dissatisfied, create the terrain for activity by the enemy, who will use them for his own hostile purposes. Those who prove to be sectarian are presumptious and arrogant individuals, they think erroneously that they are all powerful, often claim that they are "consistent revolutionaries" or "men of principle," but are, in fact, opportunists.

The party organizations in Elbasan and Pogradec districts have assembled a rich revolutionary experience in their successful development of the class struggle. They are further elaborating this experience on the basis of the teachings of the historic Seventh AWP Congress, the recent plenums of the AWP Central Committee and the very valuable recommendations of Comrade Enver during his visits to Gjirokaster and Sarande districts, seeing the opportunist and sectarian attitudes combatted as alien and very harmful, in whatever form they might appear, making a good distinction between the two types of contradictions which exist in our socialist society and clearly defining the ways to resolve them.

5658
CSO: 2100

CSSR SITUATION AROUND TIME OF BREZHNEV'S VISIT

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 6 Jun 78 p 3

[Article by the NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG's correspondent: "Prague--with and without Brezhnev; CSSR Regime's Strict Loyalty to the Line"--passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Prague, 3 Jun--The Soviet party leader and head of government, Leonid Brezhnev, has left Prague. His four-day visit to Czechoslovakia was characterized, for outsiders, by the Byzantine ceremoniousness which belongs to the style that marks meetings between East European masters and vassals. The meeting seems to have produced little that was new in substance. Continuous strengthening of relations and intensification of economic, scientific and technical cooperation are standard expressions used in the speeches and communiques that go with such meetings. Czechoslovakia is well embedded in the area of domination and economic control that is run by Moscow. In regard to its supply of raw materials and energy, it is almost completely dependent on the Soviet Union. It carries on 70 percent of its foreign trade with the CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] nations, and two-thirds of that with the Soviet Union. The maximum may be achieved by that means, and where cooperation projects are concerned, the principal concern is probably to replace projects that are coming to an end, such as that of the gas pipeline, let us say, by new ones.

Strengthening of Husak--Upward Movement for Bilak

Aside from the protestations of friendship, the significance of such visits is to be seen in what is symbolic about them. At a time that was close to the 10th anniversary of the termination by force of the Prague Spring, Brezhnev gave support to the party leader and head of government, Husak. Furthermore, by his demonstrative honoring of Vasil Bilak with the Order of Lenin, he showed what direction the occasionally wavering Husak course should settle on. In contrast with Husak, Bilak was never infected in the slightest by the reform ideas of the 1960's; he is regarded as a model of dogmatic loyalty to the line. In view of this state of affairs, the question as to whether a pardon will be granted to the party leadership of that time after the passing of 10 years, or whether they will even be

rehabilitated, scarcely needs to be asked. Such broadmindedness would be a confession of weakness, would have unforeseeable consequences, and therefore it is to be ruled out. The hopes for a partial withdrawal of Soviet troops are also in vain. Their strength was even increased by from 5 to 10 percent recently, although that has nothing to do with the CSSR's domestic political situation, but rather with global strategic considerations, and in view of those considerations a reduction of the military presence only seems possibly within the framework, let us say, of the MBFR [Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction] agreements.

Withdrawal Into Privacy

One should not see only the bad. An effort must also be made to judge the party leadership in Prague by what they have accomplished /under the given circumstances./ It is not true that the /population/ of Prague walks through the streets with hanging heads in these glorious summer days, or that their dissatisfaction, resignation or indignation are written on their faces. Displeasure is only expressed that ostentatiously in the rarest of cases after 10 years. Conversation in the beer and wine taverns is lively. People who are trying to drown their sorrows over their unhappy lot in alcohol are rare. The clothing is simple but never untidy. The chief notice that is taken of the visit by the ruler in the Kremlin is associated with the fact that he got people /a day off./ A typical answer to a question as to what they are talking about during the big ceremony in the banqueting hall was: "The same as always." Hardly any of the hotel employees seemed to be interested in what was trickling down from the television screen. But the great majority have become reconciled to what obviously cannot be changed. They look for happiness somewhere else--in private life, in their work, perhaps in the concerts that are offered in all the concert halls in the city, and also in the open air, during the festival weeks, or in contemplation in a snug corner of a park on the Kleinseite [sic], where one can sit down with a big mug of beer.

One of them says, "When faced with the question 'freedom or prosperity,' we have decided, historically, with few exceptions, in favor of the promise of prosperity and for a life with as little inconvenience as possible." The mutual dependence of these two quantities apparently is not perceived by many of them, or it is perceived at the most in the sense that the more prosperity there is the more freedom it provides in the private sphere. It certainly cannot be denied that there is an increase in prosperity. There are complaints already about the chaotic traffic congestion that arises on the outlying streets of the capital city on Friday and Saturday evenings when many people exchange their cramped apartments for 48 hours in standardized weekend cottages. Coming to an /arrangement/ with circumstances and with the powerful of the earth and opposing one's own craftiness to them in individual cases has always been a sign of proficiency in living in these latitudes.

Not Enough Vegetables--Too Many Automobiles

The portion of the population which does not want to burn its fingers with public statements of opinion does not live free from cares and under circumstances that we would regard as normal. Young married couples often wait for years for an apartment of their own. The supply of consumer goods is subject to fluctuation. Forty people were queued up at a vegetable stand near the Old City Ring which was being operated by a single vendor. The attraction consisted of Hungarian apples and Rumanian tomatoes. In the case of the latter, it could be seen right off that the choicest ones were not delivered to the fraternal socialist countries but in exchange for expensive currencies in the West. The amount of meat available shrank rapidly when the ice hockey world championship competition came to an end. Even big hotels only carry pork and fowl on their menus at present; in the butcher shops, one sees mainly sausage. Nevertheless, there is no lack of the necessities of life.

There is a superfluity of other commodities--even though it is unintentional. In two or three peripheral districts of Prague, there are entire parking lots full of Skoda automobiles which obviously could not be disposed of. "Why should I buy myself a Skoda for 60,000 crowns when for 65,000 I can get a much better Lada which is still worth 50,000 crowns three years later?" One can understand how the confidence in native industry of the young engineer who says this is easily shaken. Even if one definitely does not plan to see only the bad, one often encounters those contradictions which the official stories cause to seem doubtful.

More Pressure on Civil Rightists

But the general impression is made considerably worse by the knowledge of the forcible measures taken against all those who stand up for a juster order in this country with valor and civil courage. Whether or not one, two or three dozen members of and sympathizers with the Charta movement were arrested recently during the Brezhnev visit, it is a fact that the Prague regime has imprisoned people in its Kotau prison who have never made use of means of physical force in their struggle and who could not endanger the visit in that sense. These measures fit in well with a system of personal defamation and administrative bullying with which the civil rightists are to be isolated from the population and defeated. Things have become quieter in regard to the Charta movement in the last few months. That is linked to the fact that its most important spokesman, the philosopher and now fireman Hejdanek is practically under house arrest and the area in which many others can move is restricted.

The pressure from the authorities has become more severe, and such measures as the /publication prohibition/ in one's own country are perhaps felt more strongly by authors today than a year ago because they no longer see any possibility at all that anything can be changed in their situation in the foreseeable future. All the forcible measures, discrimination, bullyings

and the /physical mistreatment/ are in flagrant contradiction of the statements of the top Czechoslovak politicians Strougal and Husk during their trips to Vienna and Bonn. They are component parts of a policy which is oriented toward eradicating the last recollection of the year 1968 and the leadership at that time. From fear of severer sanctions, they do not even dare to complain against an individual any longer. This policy is supplemented by a campaign against religious training.

Difficulties with Information

In regard to information, the authorities of the country are still on a war footing, as always. Visa applications by noncommunist journalists are handled slowly. Nevertheless, the fact that the foreign press was admitted to the airport for the reception of Brezhnev was something new. Certainly, nothing can be said against the accreditation procedure for correspondents, and the information that one is not regarded as a journalist by the authorities until he has been accredited can be accepted as an expression of the system. But then if one looks for the press center which was set up especially for the Brezhnev visit in another part of the city, one lands in front of the door of a hotel room. If it is not locked, one meets a handful of functionaries in that room who give one fragmentary information about the program. This information turns out to differ according to whether the individual on duty speaks English, French or German. Naturally there is no apparatus in the small room for transmitting messages, and a book by Brezhnev in Russian is the only documentary material. An abysmal mistrust seems to lie behind everything that is done in regard to dealing with the foreign press. It is better to say nothing at all than to say one word too many.

Their own population's information is another subject, and it is one on which the party should have far more experience. In the effort to attain absolute loyalty to the line, they overshot the mark rather than undershot it here during the Brezhnev visit. After the television audience had gotten to "enjoy" the official acts for several hours on both Tuesday and Wednesday, then again on Thursday, after all the important political statements had been made, the first world championship soccer transmission had to yield, at a moment's notice, to a long, live report on Brezhnev's reception in Bratislava. Anyone can figure out how popular such a switching of programs was. However, since foreign television programs can be received in practically all parts of the country with the exception of the Prague metropolitan area, those responsible for programming may, in the final analysis, have accomplished the reverse of what they intended. Instead of Brezhnev from the Czechoslovakia transmitter, it was probably the Germany-Poland game that flickered over the screens of most of the population from Austrian, Hungarian, Polish, West German or even East German transmitters--an example of how successfully people can stand up against the injustices of the times they live in and of how petty the successes in this struggle will always be.

9258
CSO: 3103

'PRAVDA' ATTACKS EXILE SLOVAK CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 78 p 5

[Article by Jan Markovic]

[Text] The Czechoslovak emigrant church hierarchy from Slovakia recently criticized in NOVY ZIVOT, HLAS Z RIMA and some other monthlies the agreement reached between the CSSR Government and the Vatican. The above agreement is a thorn in the emigres' side. After all, some of these church dignitaries saw themselves, especially in 1968, as bishops in the Slovak dioceses: Tomko in Kosice, Hnilica in Nitra and Vavrovic in Trnava. They see the above agreement as treason and weakness by the highest church authorities and as a threat to their own positions in the church. They cannot accept the fact that not they but those priests living in Czechoslovakia, who were approved and confirmed by the CSSR Government, will function as the only legal representatives of our believers vis-a-vis the Vatican.

Who Is Bishop Hnilica?

Who, after all, are these self-appointed bishops? Pavel Hnilica, together with Dominik Hrusovsky and some others, went into illegality as a result of their antistate activities at the beginning of the 1950's. They were in illegality until their escape from the republic. Prior to his escape Hnilica let himself secretly be ordained as a priest and soon afterward as a bishop. This consecration was performed by Dr Robert Pobozny from Ostrava with the assistance of chaplain Pavol Kalavsky from Margeciny. Pavol Hnilica thus became a diplomatic representative of the Slovak Catholic community in the Vatican without proper authorization.

From the very first day of his life as an emigre he has been guided by the slogan of the right-wing theologian Haring: "Marxist socialism is not only an attack on private property but an attack on all social and economic morality."

He uses every opportunity to consistently apply this principle in his life. He does not miss a single opportunity to rudely slander our state and social system. He was true to his colors even at the highest church

forum, namely, the meeting of the Vatican Council II. The sharp tone used by Hnilica when he distorted and lied about the alleged persecution of Catholics in the CSSR resulted in a protest by the Czechoslovak bishops who were delegates at this meeting, which they addressed to the Office of State Secretary in the Vatican. Subsequently, Hnilica realized that he went too far in his attacks on the CSSR and sent a letter of apology to the former bishop of Tranava, Lazik. He wrote, among other things, that he was sorry for the entire affair and expressed his willingness to apologize to Czechoslovak authorities. The truth is that he never intended to do so.

It is illusory to believe that this apology contained any regret. Pavol Hnilica was and will remain the most obdurate enemy of our people and our socialist system. Nothing is sacred to him that is not in his own interest. He is not ashamed to make alliance with fascists or even murderers. His influence reaches up to Munich, the seat of the well-known Radio Free Europe. His numerous visits to Prelate Vojtech Bucko, head of the Slovak Catholic mission in the Federal Republic, and Bucko's visit to Rome show that the contacts of the Hnilica Center at Via Monte Santo in Rome and those of the CIA in Munich have one common goal: to acquire, under guise of religious faith, intelligence data from Czechoslovak tourists visiting the Federal Republic.

True, this is not the only contact this "peaceloving bishop" has in the Federal Republic. He is often a guest at the headquarters of the Sudeten German organization Ostpriesterhilfe which is managed and financed by West German right-wing Catholics and which, too, has close contacts with the CIA. Through its chairman, Verenfried van Straten, who in Germany is known under his nickname "Speckpater" [bacon-loving father], this organization finances not only the activity of Hnilica's office in Rome but also the publication of books destined for "uninformed" Catholics in our republic. In this publication activity the Institute of St. Cyril and Methodius at Via Cassia in Rome takes part. Thousands of books are published each year. Half of them are bought by Bishop Hnilica with money provided to him by Father Verenfried. Hnilica tries to send them, through secret channels, sometimes via Poland and Hungary, to various Czechoslovak parishes.

In spite of these huge funds, Bishop Hnilica feels that he should get more. No wonder. He wants to build a monument to Tiso. He also needs more money for his costly private life. Hence, he publishes in several languages a rag under the name PRO FRATRIBUS. In this "newspaper," in addition to his traditional slander against his own former country, he paints in darkest colors the "lack of freedom" of religion in the socialist countries. Hnilica appeals to the feelings of the believers by asking them to help their suffering coreligionists. The gullible ones are to use a coupon attached to each issue to send him money. Naturally, the larger the amount the greater Hnilica's gratitude. However, there are fewer and fewer people who fall for these things in recent years. Most people quickly saw through Hnilica's scheme and decided to use the money, for which they had to work so hard, for more useful purposes.

"Hot Money"

Consequently, Hnilica had to look for more lucrative sources. His trips through Western Europe, the USA, and Canada, during which he delivers lectures, in other words a kind of an anticommunist crusade on world scale, are very expensive. And the overhead for his numerous staff in the Pro Fratribus Center is also high because he likes ostentation. His secretaries allegedly are among the most attractive in Rome.... In addition to that the bishop has several apartments in Rome, Vienna, Switzerland and Munich. When kidnaping became a way of life in Italy, Hnilica did not mind using even this opportunity to put his hand on more money.

During the trial of a group of neofascists in Taranto headed by Luigi Martinesi, it was revealed that large sums of ransom money, which the Italians call "hot money," landed not only in the treasury of the MSI fascist party, as well as in the pockets of other admirers of Mussolini and Hitler, but also in the coffers of those organizations which are engaged in anticommunist campaigns. The Italian public did not expect that these large sums of ransom money would also reach Catholic anticommunist organizations among which Pro Fratribus occupies the first place. The director of this organization is a zealous organizer of a contemporary crusade against the socialist countries, Bishop P. Hnilica.

Bishop Hnilica is not unknown to the Italian public. For example, he earned questionable fame during his campaign in the most recent Italian election. He urged the God-fearing Italians of Bologna and Messina to think twice before casting their ballot in order not to end as the Christians did in Czechoslovakia where the priests cannot serve mass in the churches but must do so in the woods and where children do not belong any more to their parents but are the property of state which can at any time take them away from their parents and put them in communist institutes. Many Italian newspapers, such as IL TEMPO and AVVENIRE expressed their astonishment over the naive stupidity of Bishop Hnilica.

The second time this obdurate anticommunist bishop hit the front pages of the newspapers, although in a different context, was only very recently. During the night of 19 January 1978, the police in Rome arrested Fernando Taddei, prelate of the Carracci olini congregation and administrator of the church of Santo Angelo in Pescheria in Campitelli Plaza. The Italian police justified the arrest through suspicion that Taddei cooperated with the bands responsible for kidnaping and with fences for stolen objects of arts.

Why link this arrest with Bishop Hnilica? Fernando Taddei was an organizer of the so-called Marian Community which has its seat at the Church of Santo Angelo in Pescheria. This community has branches in several Roman parishes and some 20 branches between Perugia and Palermo. A regular at these meetings in this church was also the Slovak Jesuit P. Hnilica, director of the Pro Fratribus. The Italian police found out that the last time Hnilica attended such a meeting was 30 December 1977, in other words, 3 weeks prior

to the arrest of Prelate Fernando Taddei. During the examination Hnilica asserted that the meetings dealt with the problems of organizing campaigns against the socialist countries. In fact, his often repeated visits, as correctly reported in the Italian journal GIORNO recently, had another purpose. The Italian police found ransom money on most of the members of this religious organization. It is the famous Italian "hot money" which is also used for the anticommunist propaganda by Bishop Hnilica. His relationship with Prelate Taddei only confirms it. At the same time, it answers the question concerning the origin of the money used in the activities of the St. Cyril and Methodius Institute, namely the publishing of books which are then smuggled into Czechoslovakia. Thus the money gained from ransom paid by the families of the kidnaped persons serves anticommunist propaganda in many ways.

Nobody knows how large these sums are. Surely, they are not small. It suffices to look at the magazine published by the Marian Community, RESUSCITO (Resurrection). This newspaper looks very nice, is printed on slick paper, and contains the language of the Cold War period. Like Hnilica's anticommunist publications, this journal also owes its existence to ransom money derived from kidnaping. Since anticommunist propaganda needs more money, the kidnapings are on the increase, too.

To confuse the situation surrounding their iniquitous activity, these people slander those against whom they use such money. During the recent kidnaping of the Italian politician Aldo Moro some Italian newspapers reported that the kidnapers--members of the Red Brigades--used Czechoslovak-made weapons and were trained for their terrorist activities in Czechoslovakia. While competent Italian experts refuted these reports concerning use of the Czechoslovak-made weapons, certain Western newspapers and journals continued the dissemination of these lies. It is an old trick when a thief cries, "Catch the thief!" At the same time, the Italian police are almost helpless against these kidnapings. They have not yet arrested the leaders of these bands, because everybody in Italy knows that these people occupy high places. The example of Bishop Hnilica, one of the main organizers of the anticommunist campaign in Italy, is proof of that.

Under the Guise of Religion

The emigrant clergy, especially at present and under the pretext of purity of religion, try to keep their own position not only in the church but primarily in the society of the capitalist world and prevent, by any means, the process of revolutionary changes resulting from the new relations between our socialist republic and the Vatican. Any means is a good means so long as it serves to disrupt bilateral efforts toward cooperation and mutual respect.

Not only have many of our believers and priests had a chance to find out for themselves who these enemies of our system are and what their personal goals are. Some of our people even spent years directly in the centers

run by the church emigres. One such individual was the Greek Catholic priest Stefan Kundra, who at present serves as an administrator of the Greek Catholic parish in Sapinec, Svidnik Okres. His first trip to the USA took place in 1966. It was a legal trip and its purpose was to visit his relatives. He made the second trip to the United States--again with the approval of our authorities--in 1968. However, this time he failed to return within the prescribed time. For 6 months he lived in the United States, supported by his relatives. Following that he stayed there for 2 months as an unskilled laborer, working just for board and lodging. He tried in vain to find a permanent job. When he asked for an appointment with the Greek Catholic Bishop Senisin he was turned down with the explanation that the church did not hire for the pastoral duties priests from the socialist countries. Only later, after the intervention by his patron Monsignor Stach, Kundra was given a small parish in Yonkers. He stayed there for over 2 years and then left for New York State [as published] to find a better-paid position. He was attached to a Carpatho-Ruthenian Church. However, because of differences with Bishop Dudik, Kundra left for Rome to complete his education. There he studied Western and Eastern rites at the St. Clement Greek Catholic University for a few months. From Rome he went to Canada where he stayed 1 year. In Toronto he met Bishop Milan Rusnak. In the end his appointment was terminated because he refused to participate at meetings of the Slovak People's Party emigres. By that time, however, his experience was such that he was able to recognize who was who. There was not much at these meetings which could be characterized as religious. Bishop Rusnak, the industrialist S. Roman, the member of the old Hlinka Party Gerdelan and others virtually competed in slandering the CSSR, the USSR and other socialist countries and called on the Czechoslovak-Canadians and Czechoslovak-Americans to write letters, resolutions and petitions addressed to the U.S. Government to pressure it to assist in the restoration of the Slovak state.

During his stay in Canada, priest Stefan Kundra also visited the Jesuit Monastery in Galta. He was very surprised to find that a part of the monastery was a huge modern printing plant which, in addition to religious literature and periodicals, also printed anticommunist leaflets, books, and brochures in various Slavic languages. This Jesuit politicking and rude slander waged against our state and its people led Priest Stefan Kundra to return to Vienna, where he applied at our consulate for permission to return to Czechoslovakia.

A few days ago I visited priest Stefan Kundra in Senice and asked him a few questions in connection with his illegal stay abroad.

Question: What did you expect from your return to Czechoslovakia. Have your expectations been fulfilled?

Answer: To tell the truth, I wanted to return home even at the risk of the highest punishment. Following my return, however, I was notified by our authorities that I was subject to an amnesty. Thus I was able to return, without any obstacles, to my priestly work. I regret that I did not take

this step long before. However, the reports received during my stay in the West about the situation in Czechoslovakia after 1968 scared me. Life in Czechoslovakia was painted in the darkest colors, as a period of torture and lack of religious freedom. Once home, however, I was able to find once again social security and peaceful work without the religious hostilities which I had experienced in the West.

Question: During our stay in the USA you attempted several times to get a pastoral position. Could you clarify the reasons which led bishops Senisin and Smondiak to turn you down?

Answer: Their main argument was that they were the representatives of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church whose head was Cardinal Slipyj. The third bishop in this church is Kocisko. This church group has a strong anti-Soviet orientation. That orientation extends to other socialist countries as well. It favors the creation of the so-called Great Ukraina which would come into being after dissolution of the USSR. Both bishops turned me down not only because I came from a socialist country but especially because I was a Slovak. I was not good enough for them to use their church sufficiently for slandering the USSR and for their other political goals. Their church, for example, commemorates the anniversary of the death of Stefan Bandera and uses songs calling for the creation of a Greater Ukraine.

Question: You worked at a Carpatho-Ruthenian parish. What is the difference between this parish and a Ukrainian parish?

Answer: The Greek Catholic Church in the USA and Canada is divided into two trends. One follows a chauvinistic Great Ukrainian line and has access to large donations. It also has bank accounts and its own printing plant in Philadelphia. The second trend consists of a poor group of Carpathian Ruthenes. Such a division exists also among our emigres in the Catholic Church. The first group consists of old immigrants and their children. The second group consists of postwar emigres who belonged to the former Slovak People's Party and who advocate Hlinka's ideas, namely, the so-called Slovak State. There also is a third group, consisting of the emigres of a more recent vintage, who use various intrigues to place themselves in well-paid positions in the church and in Slovak-American or Slovak-Canadian associations.

Question: You said that the churches and religious rites are misused for political activity which has nothing in common with the faith. How is this activity viewed by the old emigrants in the USA and Canada?

Answer: The Slovak emigre association consists of a group of anticommunists headed by the millionaire Roman and several Jesuits. The chauvinistic line of the bishops of the Great Ukrainian type is imitated here by the Jesuits Leso and Fuga. They advocate the restoration of the Slovak state. Millionaire Roman from Canada speaks at the meetings of Slovak-Canadians about prosperity and happy future. However, he himself is unwilling to lift a finger, although he likes to be honored as a Maecenas. The majority of the

old-time believing emigrants have been able to see through these tactics. They condemn this undemocratic populist and anti-Czechoslovak policy. Especially the Czechoslovak-Americans and Czechoslovak-Canadians who have been in their new countries for a long time and who must work to make a living condemn harshly and openly the political emigres. They scold them for their unwillingness to accept regular jobs. I was a witness to a number of exchanges of this sort at the meetings of the old-time emigrants.

Question: You mention Cardinal Slipyj, Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. After the war he was sentenced for his collaboration with the Hitlerite occupiers. This cardinal to whom the USSR gave an exit permit now lives in Rome. What role do he and his followers play in the contemporary anti-Soviet propaganda?

Answer: Cardinal Slipyj's followers expected a great deal from his appointment as Cardinal of the Greek Catholic Church. They expected that as a cardinal he would be able to return to the Soviet Union with appropriate immunity. They even went so far as to found a newspaper called ZP PARTIARCHAT which discusses this problem all the time and often conducts angry polemics against the attitude of the highest church circles. Even within the context of the American scene this newspaper is unbelievably insulting. It does not mince words in attacking all those who oppose the establishment and recognition of the Greek Catholic Patriarchate in the Soviet Union.

Question: You studied in Rome at the Greek Catholic University. What do you think about the instruction at that school?

Answer: I certainly cannot claim that my stay in Rome was a very happy one. I brought all my savings with me to Rome. And during my stay in the priests' dormitory somebody stole my thousand dollars. The first thing that happened to me after my arrival was a visit from an FBI member in civilian dress. He came to the dormitory to check on my passport. Later I realized that the gates of church institutions and monasteries were always open to CIA agents. While in Rome I had a chance to acquaint myself with the activities of the Cyril and Methodius Slovak Institute. I also could read the slanderous articles in HLASY Z RIMA, which is published by this institute. I also met several times Bishop Hnilica, Professor Michal Lacko and numerous other exponents of our church emigre circles. Instruction at the university is permeated with the political goals of individuals and groups. These circumstances opened my eyes to the situation in its true light. I could not go on serving the mass at the same altar with men who betrayed their own country and dirtied their hands by collaborating with the fascists and their associates. When I realized that these people were willing to betray and slander their own country for a Judas coin, I decided to return home.

The above facts about the activities and plans of the Catholic and Greek Catholic emigrants in the West show the real face of the prominent representatives of political Catholicism who try to misuse the religious feelings of our heroic churchgoers in their efforts to undermine the unity

of the people in our republic and its socialist system. This article should help those of our citizens who travel as tourists to Western countries and may get in touch with the above-mentioned individuals to realize who these individuals really are and who is behind the periodicals, leaflets and books published by the Cyril and Methodius Institute. They are the people without honor and country. They have sold their honor and country for 30 silver coins....

1277
CSO: 2400

CPCZ WEEKLY DISCUSSES WESTERN TERRORISTS

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 20, 17 May 78 p 17

[Article by Jan Pesek: "Whom Does Terror Suit?"]

[Text] Among the phenomena characterizing the present condition of the society in the capitalist countries is the frequent occurrence of terrorism and everything underlying it, not only fear and tension but also murders, kidnapings, violence.

Yet discussions on the existence of this phenomenon have become increasingly rare. In a way it has become a standard, natural crisis, not good, and dangerous feature of life, of life which is not good and dangerous and full of crises anyway. On the other hand, there is a great deal of discussion on its scope and methods, on where and how effectively it will hit next. No precept against terrorism is available, because no program and no forces exist that can eliminate its sources and the conditions which produced it in the past and continue to generate it in the future.

Social Roots

What has brought the people, and primarily the young people, to the road of terrorism? Today's first generation was born during the student revolts at the end of the 1960's. At the universities in Western countries which were literally imbued with anticommunism as late as the 1950's, suddenly a large protest movement arose against the reactionary conditions in schools, against the war in Vietnam, and so on. Police resorted to harsh measures which left not only the wounded, but also the dead, lying on the pavement. Among students a slogan was born that "violence must be combated by violence." Those who formulated it came from the families of rich members of society, from families representing all types of bourgeoisie. They parted company with the society for which they had come to entertain only contempt. In the same way, however, they viewed also the daily struggle of the working people. It was precisely this contradictory position which brought them to the road of individual terrorism, which does not settle anything.

Yet, the roots of terrorism are deeper and are of a distinctly social nature. Never before have the educated young people in the capitalist countries faced

such unfavorable prospects as they do now. Those times in which laborious studies and university degrees offered good prospects for employment are long gone. According to the official estimates, only one of four college graduates in the FRG, for example, can find a job corresponding to the training received.

The situation is still much worse in Italy. Of the total number of 1.6 million unemployed, 50 percent are young people 15-29 years old. And, precisely among them there are 70 percent who, though possessing college or high school diplomas, cannot find jobs--not a job corresponding to their education, but no job at all. In this desperate situation, for them it is only a small step to violence and terrorism against the society which placed does not settle anything; it is an individualistic step which cannot change existing conditions nor eliminate the roots of crisis, unemployment, the contrasts between misery and wealth....

Who Are the Terrorists?

What kind of people are those who carried out the murderous attacks and assassination attempts against Federal Attorney General Buback, Banker Pont, and Empain. Who killed four people in the kidnaping of M. Schleyer and five people in the kidnaping of A. Moro?

Members and representatives of the communist parties in Western countries have justly described them as political adventurists who had nothing in common with the movement of the working people for their political and social interests. Even F. J. Strauss spoke recently of them as of the "demoralized descendants of the caviar stratum of our (that is, West German, bourgeois) society." Not without reason. After all, most of them come from the so-called "upper strata"--they are the sons and daughters of rich bourgeois families closely connected with industry, financial institutions and business.

On behalf of whom do these people wage their "class struggle"? According to them the proletariat has become comfortable, and they have only contempt for it as well as for the class from which they sprang. Naturally they regard only themselves as genuine "revolutionaries." In other words, they are the product of the disintegrating bourgeois society. Their spiritual father is not Marx but the nihilistic philosophers such as Nietzsche and others.

Grist to Mill of Reaction

The ruling circles of Western countries have tried for years to capture the attention of the public with the problem of terrorism. Yet it is not a secret that the terrorists cannot undermine the existing system by their criminal actions. On the contrary, they offer only a welcome pretext for activation of the reaction and for restriction of democratic rights of the working people. The progressive press in Western countries has frequently

mentioned that the terrorists by their actions offer to the ultrareactionary forces free of charge the same pogromistic atmosphere which Hitlerite fascism had to create by purposely setting fire to the Reichstag a long time ago....

In no country in the world has the working class used individual terrorism and insidious murders as its weapon. This was always the weapon of reaction, and only reactionary forces benefit from anarchistic terror today. The apprehension that the deliberately nurtured atmosphere of fear, brought about by the increasing number of terrorist acts could be misused for further restriction of democratic rights, for legislating stricter provisions of criminal law and for restriction of the right of assembly, are not unsubstantiated. In the FRG, for example, voices are already heard openly calling for revision of the constitution to make possible a more effective struggle against terrorists. Some circles advocate restricting secrecy of the mail, tapping of telephone conversations, and similar measures. Large-scale police raids fit very well into this atmosphere. In one of them, undertaken in connection with the hijacking of a Lufthansa airplane, 80,000 pedestrians and more than 110,000 vehicles were checked in one day.

In other words, the reaction which proclaims that "an extraordinary situation requires emergency measures," speculates with the preparation and introduction of emergency legislation.

As confirmed by the contemporary political practice, the second principal goal of these forces is the deliberate nursing of fear among the public of anarchistic terror so as to divert attention from all really fundamental problems of capitalist society--that is, problems of increasing unemployment, inflation, prices, attacks of enterpreneurs' circles on the social achievements of the working people, and the like.

These, namely, are the facts and phenomena which are the salient features of the contemporary situation in the capitalist countries. They objectively confirm the correct logic and conclusions of the founders of the Marxist-Leninist world view and, above all, of those of their postulates which pertain to imperialism, the problems involved, and the incapacity of resolving them.

The danger of terrorism must not certainly be underrated. Premier Helmut Schmidt is definitely partly right when, together with some other political representatives, he describes this phenomenon as the product of "sick brains." These, however, are the brains which are the product of a sick society, a society which does not know how to deal with the present conditions that objectively generate terrorism, and with the long-term prospects. His evaluation is not so clear-cut in Western countries. It does not involve the speculative intentions of the reaction alone.

We have to deal here also with a double standard. Although the FRG urges large-scale international cooperation in the struggle against terrorism, it receives and refuses to extradite for just punishment its organizers and executors. We and especially we in Czechoslovakia must not forget that.

10501
CSO: 2400

PAST, FUTURE PROJECTS OF CPCZ CENTRAL CONTROL AND AUDITING COMMISSION

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 78 p 3

[Interview with Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission by RUDE PRAVO: "To Increase Further the Effectiveness of Control"]

> [Text] In its 11th plenum, the CPCZ Central Committee evaluated the results of the work to date on fulfilling the program of the 15th party congress and specified the tasks for the remaining years of the five-year plan. It placed emphasis of the crucial questions and problems, on the handling of which the attention of the entire party must be concentrated.
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> The CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission also presented an overview of its activity in the period since the 15th party congress to the March CPCZ Central Committee plenum. For this reason we asked Chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Comrade Miroslav Capka to familiarize us with several findings from the commission's activity.

[Question] Comrade chairman, to which basic problems did the commission address itself?

[Answer] As the statutes of the party require, the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission presented the CPCZ Central Committee with an overview of its activity and the results of control since the 15th CPCZ Congress. The commission worked according to the statutues of the party and the Guideline for the Activity of CPCZ Control and Auditing Commissions. In keeping with the work plan of the CPCZ Central Committee, it has shared in insuring the chief tasks contained in the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, of the Central Committee of the party, and of its organs.

It has contributed to the further strengthening of the ideological, organizational, and active unity of the party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to intensifying its leading role. From the viewpoint of specific actions, the primary concern was compliance with the statutes of the party, Leninist principles and norms of inner party life, fulfillment of the guidelines of the CPCZ Central Committee for the improvement of the membership rank and file and resolutions for cadre and personal work.

For the intensification of inner party life, maintenance of the principles of democratic centralism, collective leadership, and intensification of inner party democracy, it carried out monitoring, together with the commissions of the lower levels, of how the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee are implemented and it scrutinized the level of exercising the right of control from the viewpoint of its influence on increasing the efficiency and quality of production. In coordination with CPCZ Central Committee departments and committees of People's Control, it carried out a monitoring of the approach of the leading workers--of communists and party organizations in several central organs and mid-level elements of management for implementing the economic policy of the party.

In the interest of deepening trust in the party and its linkage with the working people, the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission also devoted attention to prompt and correct handling of complaints, suggestions, and comments with which party organs and organizations, communists and other working people have turned to the Central Committee, the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and kraj party committees.

[Question] From what you have said, it follows that the commission has assisted in solving a wide array of questions and problems. Which of them do you consider the most important?

[Answer] In keeping with the requirements of the 15th party congress and resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee, the commission has primarily been concerned with questions connected with increasing the implementational ability of the party.

Successful and prompt fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee is to a large extent determined by how rapidly all party organs and organizations become familiar with them, elaborate them in specific conditions, and advance to their implementation. The 11th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee has emphasized that it is necessary to improve all phases of work with the resolutions, to elaborate them promptly and comprehensively in local conditions, including setting responsibility for implementing and insuring the monitoring of their fulfillment.

From this viewpoint, I consider significant the scrutiny which kept track of the level of work with the resolutions of the Central Committee of the party and the degree of activity of communists and party organs and organizations in fulfilling them.

The predominant part of the organizations monitored advanced toward a comprehensive specification of the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee, proceeded from an analysis of the situation and realistic possibilities, oriented attention on the chief articles, and chose correct means to attain the goals.

The number of organizations which adopt specific resolutions of high-quality which are correctly aimed and which set deadlines and personal responsibility for fulfilling them and therefore are easily monitored is increasing. These organizations also usually effectively insure fulfillment of tasks--among other things, precisely because the members of the party know what their task is, what they have to do.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to improve the work of some basic organizations, remove from them a certain lack of attention to specifics, frequently even formalism. Among other things, this requires us to intensify the cognitive and analytical activity of the CPCZ basic organizations, to link party groups closer to preparations for the membership meetings and the implementation of their resolutions and more effective, differentiated assistance of the okres party committees to the basic organizations.

It is also not possible to wait, as has been the case so far in some CPCZ basic organizations, for the discussion and elaboration of the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee by the kraj and okres party committees. After the publication of the resolutions of the supreme party organ, the committees of organizations should quickly make an analysis of the situation and submit to the membership meeting specific analysis and proposals for resolutions. A practice whereby the committee of an organization considers it sufficient that a membership meeting was familiarized with the content of the CPCZ Central Committee plenum, without making its own resolutions, is simply incorrect and in contradiction with the statutes of the party.

It is equally not possible to reconcile oneself to adopting general and formal resolutions without determining personal responsibilities for their fulfillment or with the fact that new resolutions are adopted without the former ones on the same problem having been implemented or conclusions drawn from their nonfulfillment.

Despite the great progress which has been attained, it is essential to intensify work with party resolutions further. This is one of the basic prerequisites of the successful fulfillment of the policy line of the party, education for discipline and responsibility, and for the development of activity and initiative.

[Question] Implementing ability also depends on the quality of the party membership rank and file. What are the findings of the commission in this regard?

[Answer] That is absolutely correct. The 15th CPCZ Congress emphasized that the building of a developed socialist society and the tasks which further development places before us are great and complicated; they increase demands, above all, on the party itself, on its unity, its leading role in all areas of social life, on the standard and effectiveness of its entire policy, organizational and ideological work and on strengthening and improving the party ranks.

When we speak about improving the membership rank and file, we have in mind the organic unity of molding the party in two basic directions. This involves on the one hand the further strengthening of the present membership rank and file through the profound comprehension and consistent implementation of congress conclusions and a high level of activity of all party organs and organizations and of all members of the party, and on the other hand the acceptance of candidates of the necessary age and social background. The commission devoted attention to both of these aspects.

In this connection, I would like to mention several findings which we obtained by checking up on the fulfillment of the CPCZ Central Committee Guideline for the Further Improvement of the Membership Base from the viewpoint of the selection and education of candidates and young members.

The majority of the basic party organizations took care of this task responsibly, For this reason the 11th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee was able to judge that the positive trend has been continuing in the development of the membership base since the 15th congress. The party is becoming stronger quantitatively and qualitatively; its social and age composition is further improving. Nevertheless, it is still necessary for all party organs and especially organizations to proceed consistently from political analyes and analyses of the actual needs of strengthening direct influence in work places during the management of the process of improving the membership rank and file.

Care for the education of candidates and young party members has also improved. In some organizations there still appear a certain stereotype, mechanical approach to the education of candidates, and failure to recognize the significance of its complexity. Education is understood only as party training in which often the theoretical explanation of questions predominates, without the necessary linkage to the present tasks of the party, though candidates and young members should also grow through participation in asserting and implementing party resolutions.

The control again confirmed that the formation of communist traits in young people is significantly influenced by the standard of work of the basic organization, the example of communists, the principled comradely relations, the deveopment of criticism and self-criticism, the adopting of specific resolutions, the setting of specific tasks, and by a thorough control which draws conclusions. In interviews, candidates and young party members themselves pointed to these aspects and to good and bad examples.

In this connection I would like to mention the words of Secretary General of the CPCZ Central Committee Comrade G. Husak at the 11th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee: "with the numerical growth of the party, the requirements for insuring the political and ideological growth of all communists are also growing. It is all the more important since by the 16th CPCZ Congress, communists accepted since 1971 will form almost half of the party ranks. This fact presents the party with a serious task--to see to it that care for the further significant improvement of ideological education and practical political preparation of candidates and young party members is at the center of attention of the entire party, of all party organs and organizations. This is a very important question. To a great extent, its solution predetermines how the party will be in the future, how ideologically solid, unified, and capable of action it will be."

[Question] The 15th CPCZ Congress emphasized the necessity of fulfilling economic tasks as the condition for further raising the standard of living. What did the commission contribute in this area?

[Answer] In regard to raising the effectiveness of party work, especially as far as political management of the economy is concerned, very much depends on the level of implementation of the leading role of the party and the right of control and on the approach and responsibility of communist leading workers. For this reason the commission scrutinized the effectiveness of implementing the right of control directed at the quality and thriftiness of production.

The majority of party organizations scrutinized exercised the right of control of the management of enterprises and institutes, although with differing aims, practices, methods, and especially effectiveness. More frequently than in the past, the membership meetings of the CPCZ basic organizations discussed tasks of the economic policy of the party, political-organizational measures for implementing them, and measures for obtaining workers to fulfill the tasks of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The influence of the party on the work of social organizations in production is rising. From the facts it is clear that party organizations and organs are more significantly influencing the fulfillment of the indicators of production through political means.

Despite a certain progress, it is nevertheless necessary to devote greater care to the qualitative aspects of production. The 15th congress emphasized that "for all branches of the national economy, for production and nonproduction areas, the basic requirement is to increase the efficiency, productivity, and quality of work, to manufacture efficiently, to work painstakingly--this is the order of the day, this is the chief prerequisite for fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the rise of the standards of living." "All supervisory elements and party, trade union, and youth organizations must carry on a permanent struggle for work of high quality."

From these viewpoints and requirements, the exercise of the right of control is not yet everywhere of the required standard. This is confirmed by the fact that leading economic workers often orient the attention of the basic organizations on quantitative, global indicators and their fulfillment, while questions of efficiency and quality of work, mobilization of internal reserves, productivity of labor, and thrift show up very little in discussions and especially in conclusions of membership meetings.

An inseparable component of implementing the leading role of the party is the correct approach of communists in all sectors to implementing party policy.

The March plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee emphasized that "our party has educated a considerable number of mature, class-conscious, self-sacrificing workers who are skilled in their speciality. In all sectors and levels there are people dedicated to socialism who came from the working class, from the working people. The clear majority of them comply with the demanding criteria, and the party can depend on them." "But life is unceasingly increasing demands on cadres. Profound changes which are occurring in production and in our entire society do not allow us to be content with the given status quo and to ossify."

The CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission has carried out check-ups of the approach communist leading workers and party organizations in several central organs and intermediate elements of management have toward the goal of raising the standard of managing, organizational, and monitoring activity. This involved the areas of agriculture and nutrition, engineering, chemical industry, trade, consumer cooperatives, transportation, and construction.

The findings of the Central Control and Auditing Commission are identical with the evaluation of the CPCZ Central Committee. They indicate that positive tendencies predominate in the work of managers. But it is necessary to raise the standard of management further on all levels of the organizational structure, primarily in technical development and supplier-customer relations, and to increase discipline and responsibility in utilizing basic funds, cutting production costs, and improving the quality of production. It is necessary to approach the selection, preparation, and education of cadre reserves more thoroughly and purposefully. Intensifying the political-organizational activity of party organizations, raising demands on the work of all communists, and upgrading the political growth of the workers of the apparatus of ministries and intermediate elements of management also require substantial attention.

[Question] The CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission also attends to the prompt and correct handling of suggestions, comments, and complaints. What would you like to say about this?

[Answer] Yes, this is so. The Commission is keeping in mind the significance which responsibly work in this area has for developing internal party democracy and activity, and for increasing confidence in the party. It has monitored the standard of work with comments from discussions of party organs and membership meetings and with letters of working people in departments of party organs.

Hundreds of thousands of communists self-sacrificingly fulfill their tasks in the various areas of political, state, social, and economic life. Communists are a model in the development of working initiative and assertion of the interests of socialist society.

Recently instances of negative phenomena, though isolated, have appeared in the behavior and morale of communist functionaries. It is necessary to devote attention to this problem and promptly solve even the slightest errors and shortcomings of individuals so that they do not grow to such a degree that the only way out is removal from office and imposition of a party punishment.

On the other hand, it is necessary to protect those communists who consistently safeguard party policy and uncompromisingly assert the interests of society as a whole from slander and demagoguery.

In comparison with the results of previous check-ups, an improvement of work has occurred; the overwhelming majority of letters and complaints was handled promptly and correctly as far as substance was concerned, the causes of shortcomings were removed, and rectification took place. Nevertheless, instances were also established of superficial, formal investigation of shortcomings mentioned in letters transmitted for solution to the state and economic organs and organizations.

Letters are also a form of criticism which it is necessary to develop further, not allow any kind of suppression of them, consistently solve each substantiated comment, and summon to answer those who, instead of investigating the substance of the complaint and instituting rectification, look for errors in the writer or even harass him.

[Question] What methods has the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission applied in its activities and how have its findings been used?

[Answer] Its members and staff workers implemented the tasks of the commission together with the aktiv. The participation of the commission members in check-ups and audits and in processing appeals is positively influencing the quality of its implementation on projects, the standard of analyses, and the course of discussions of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

In check-ups and audits it has applied the method of cooperation with departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and committees of People's Control, and in selected activities it has coordinated its approach with commissions on lower levels.

The CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission has seen to it that the leading workers, party organs, and basic CPCZ organizations in work places have discussed the results of the check-ups and audits and have taken measures for rectification. The application of this principle contributes to raising the effectiveness of check-ups.

In its plenums, the commission discussed the summarizing reports, the views of those monitored, and the measures taken by them, to which, according to the nature of the problems discussed, it regularly invited leading functionaries of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and the kraj committees of the party, and party functionaries and staff workers of the central organs and institutes which have been monitored.

The commission transmitted the results of the check-ups and audits, views, and materials of an analytical character and suggestions for measures to be taken to the organs of the CPCZ Central Committee.

[Question] Comrade chairman, what follows from the 11th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee for the further activity of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission?

[Answer] The CPCZ Central Committee has evaluated the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, indicated the chief problems, for the energetic solution of which it is necessary to concentrate attention, and mapped out paths to the consistent fulfillment of the program of the 15th party congress.

Our commission will continue to contribute actively to fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th party congress and the CPCZ Central Committee, to strengthening the ideological, organizational, and active unity of the party, to intensifying its leading role, and to increasing discipline and responsibility.

Let me mention several activities which we are looking forward to this year.

In cooperation with the CPCZ Central Committee department, we will control the effectiveness of the political-organizational work of one okres party committee in fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th congress.

In support of the assertion of the high efficiency, thrift, and quality of work in fulfilling the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we are making a check of the effectiveness of implementing the right to monitor from the viewpoint of care for the quality and efficiency of production.

With the goal of contributing to the further improvement of management work in implementing party policy, together with the relevant departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and committees of People's Control, we want to make checks on fulfillment of resolutions adopted on the basis of the results of controls carried out in the past period in the ministries and intermediate levels of management.

Together with CPCZ control and auditing commissions on lower levels, the department of the CPCZ Central Committee and the committee of People's Control, we are making a check on the approach of communists and party organizations to implementing party policy in the system of preparing youth for blue-collar vocations. Thereby we want to help increase care for the education and preparation of the new generation of the working class which is also the base for choosing party candidates.

We shall continue to check on the standard of work with suggestions and comments from the discussions of membership meetings of the basic organizations and party organs, and with letters from working people in departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and Disciplinary Committee and editorial offices of the party press.

We are devoting attention to fulfilling the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee aimed at thrift in spending financial resources and at increasing discipline in paying membership dues.

In controls and audits, the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission will increase its attention to consistent rectification on the spot, detecting the causes of shortcomings, and calling people to account for breaking the statutes of the party.

It will intensify the standard of analytical activity in processing findings from controls and audits, purposefulness in their utilization and in disseminating good experiences in the interest of improving party work.

In its activity, it will further utilize information and findings of non-party control, auditing, and inspecting organs.

The commission will contribute further to having control be an intrinsic part of managerial work and raising its effectiveness in the interest of a consistent implementation of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

In conclusion, I would like to say that kraj and okres control and auditing commissions have also elaborated overviews of their activity since the 15th congress and presented them to the delegates at party conferences.

9105
CSO: 2400

CAPKA DISCUSSES CONTROL COMMISSIONS' DUTIES, SHORTCOMINGS

Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 10, May 78 pp 26-27

[Article by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission: "For the Consistent Fulfillment of Resolutions"]

[Text] The 11th plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee, which took place in March, evaluated the results which our society has achieved by implementing the program of the 15th congress and adopted resolutions which, when fulfilled, are expected to contribute to the continued successful implementation of the policy line of the congress. It reiterated that the tasks which we have set for ourselves impose more exacting demands on the work of our entire party, all party organs and organizations and every communist. Their consistent fulfillment calls for the unceasing intensification of the party's leadership role, increased action potential of party organs and basic party organizations whose activities are of decisive importance in fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th congress.

In recent months the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, in cooperation with commissions at lower organizational levels of the party, carried out a coordinated control to determine how basic party organizations are fulfilling the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee. It made many findings which, followed by party organs and organizations, will help fulfill the adopted tasks more consistently.

In his report to the March plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, expressed his great appreciation to party organs and organizations for their contribution to the results achieved. At the same time the report emphasized the need to increase the action potential of party organs and organizations principally by improving political and organizational work, upgrading the role of membership meetings, improving the work of steering committees and by active and purposeful participation of every member in the formation and implementation of party policy.

The work of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission is designed to help the party carry out and implement party resolutions effectively.

The objective of the above-mentioned control--designed to show how basic organizations carry out Central Committee resolutions--was to contribute to further intensification of the Leninist style, the general application of successful experience and point out shortcomings which detract from the action potential of party organizations.

The control demonstrated that basic party organizations are increasingly applying the Leninist work style in their activities, which is crucial. In assessing the results achieved, many organizations already stress the application of critical analysis and of the critical and self-searching approach. Collective participation in the preparation of membership meetings and decisionmaking is increasing, personal accountability is expected and control of the work of collectives and individuals is improving.

The control revealed that the fulfillment of the adopted resolutions is primarily predicated on their thorough understanding by those who are expected to specify and fulfill them. To merely read resolutions is not enough. Communists must become thoroughly acquainted with them, study them, master them completely, in order to understand fully the objectives which the Central Committee and other party organs are trying to achieve.

In this respect party groups, whose important task is to participate actively in the preparation of membership meetings, play an important role. It is useful for all members and candidate members of party groups to study the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee immediately following their publication and weigh proposals for their implementation. So far, unfortunately, only few party groups proceed in this way.

Some organizations first wait until the okres committee meets and only then tackle the tasks which the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee has assigned to them. In this way time is lost unnecessarily. The control revealed also that some organizations discuss the results of the CPCZ Central Committee plenary sessions only informatively without taking measures for their implementation or fail to discuss them altogether even though they involve them. In such a case organizations can hardly expect to lead and mobilize their members and the rest of the working people in the fulfillment of tasks. Here okres party committees of necessity must work more effectively to remove the surviving and frequently inexcusable differences in the efficiency of the work of party organizations to spread the adoption of successful methods to other organizations.

The control also fully confirmed the crucial importance of applying the scientific principle when working on resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee. Organizations acquainted with work procedures, the strengths and weaknesses of the workers, the causes of successes and failures as a rule are able to assess correctly existing hidden reserves and determine what is primarily needed to fulfill the tasks. In this way favorable conditions are created for effective political work.

It is a pity that all organizations do not proceed in this manner. Instead of relying on their own experience they look for guidance from leading workers who, however, frequently are uninterested in uncovering shortcomings for which they are responsible. Such a procedure leads to excuses, justification is sought in so-called objective conditions which is contrary to the Leninist principle of applying the scientific approach to party work and renders effective problem-solving difficult, if not impossible.

I have already mentioned that the application of the principle of collective preparation of membership meetings in basic organizations has been gaining in recent years. Most control and auditing commissions found that party groups, communists from social organizations and leading management workers play an increasingly important role in preparing membership meetings. This raises the level of discussion at meetings and the potential of the organizations to implement the policy of the party. Effective organizational and educational work requires thorough knowledge of all aspects of the life of the enterprise or the locality, familiarity with the views of the workers, their difficulties and successes in their endeavor to fulfill the planned tasks. All discussions in party organizations dealing with work-connected tasks and problems must aim at arriving at practical solutions and culminate in defining clear and practical steps which must be taken.

But there are also less satisfactory, sometimes even wrong, procedures, In some organizations only steering committees prepare membership meetings. This narrowing down of the concept of collectivity weakens the standard of membership meeting preparation and thereby the efficiency of party work because it does not make use of the experience and knowledge of the broader collective of communists.

In some organizations the control uncovered even more serious shortcomings due to the fact that steering committees of these organizations do not discuss the content of observations and proposed resolutions which individual committee members or leading workers have prepared for presentation before the membership meetings.

The application of a critical attitude and exercise of self-criticism at membership meetings constitutes an indivisible aspect of the Leninist work style. The control did not find cases of open suppression of criticism nor is it being encouraged, but this does not give cause for complacency.

Some organizations are not always responsive to critical comments made at membership meetings. Officials and leadership workers frequently attempt to give a final answer at the meeting even to critical comments which merit closer examination. This does not foster the development of a critical attitude, on the contrary, it discourages it. Responsibility and sensitivity to critical comments must be exercised.

An uncompromising stand must be taken in cases of concealed suppression of criticism or whenever individuals voicing criticism are penalized financially or in their working life.

The creation of conditions favorable to the development of a critical and self-critical attitude enables workers to penetrate to the root of all questions and problems which are being solved, view them with full understanding of the substance of the matter and find their proper place in the overall endeavor to fulfill the tasks which the party and society are tackling. This brings up the necessity of reacting to critical comments, topics, and suggestions by party members and individuals without party affiliation, if a critical and self-critical attitude are to develop.

The March plenum of the Central Committee stressed the importance of understanding fully the constructive role of criticism and self-criticism at every work place, in every collective, in order to uncover shortcomings effectively, implement advanced developmental trends in production and in the life of the whole society and educate people to acting with a high degree of responsibility.

Some organizations do not realize that work does not end with the adoption of a resolution but that it is only the beginning of purposeful activity aimed at its fulfillment. This is an important condition of the unity of words and deeds, the unity of theory and practice. Party unity cannot be and is not only a question of proclamations and good intentions. It becomes a real force only through the effort to implement adopted resolutions. In its struggle to implement new and progressive ideas the party organization must explain and justify the scope and the necessity of the adopted measures, demonstrate how they profit society and every individual and engage the active participation of workers for their implementation. The adoption of such a procedure demonstrates the principled stand of the basic organization, creates and formulates the correct approach of communists to the practical and substantive implementation of party policy.

The control further demonstrated the great importance of the correct wording of resolutions. Increasing numbers of organizations adopt purposefully oriented, specific resolutions of high standard which specify deadlines and assign personal responsibility for their fulfillment and are easily controllable. These organizations also usually fulfill their tasks effectively. Among other reasons, specifically because party members know their tasks and know what they must do.

But some organizations fail to pay necessary attention to the preparation of resolutions. Generally worded resolutions make it difficult to develop political and organizational work necessary for their fulfillment and their effective control.

Party control and auditing commissions found that party organs and organizations pay increased attention to control activity. The Leninist requirement of control by the masses is implemented by including control reports as an indivisible part of the agenda of membership meetings and increasingly also of public party meetings and not only of steering committee meetings

of organizations. True, in many places control activity is not always being carried out exactingly and consistently enough and workers responsible for the uncovered shortcomings are not being identified publicly.

Some organizations found it useful to have their members and candidate members responsible for the fulfillment of tasks account at membership meetings to the entire organization for what they have done and what was accomplished. The awareness that the member or candidate member of the party is accountable to the entire party collective which will judge his work is a strong motivating factor for implementing resolutions. The outlined control procedure of the results of the work of members has also another equally important aspect. We know from our own experience that all individuals grow and become more responsible toward the collective when they feel that somebody is interested in their work and that their work is being properly appreciated.

Okres, enterprise, factory, city and local party committees also share responsibility for the shortcomings discovered in some basic organizations. They are frequently satisfied when organizations only hold meetings and discuss the resolutions passed by superior organs. But they do not usually evaluate the method and style of work of basic organizations and the specific results which are being achieved in implementing the tasks in practice. The 11th plenum of the Central Committee directed kraj and especially okres party committees to assist basic party organizations effectively in raising the quality of their activity, applying Leninist work standards and methods in order to increase their influence on the overall life and work of enterprises and localities.

The party Central Committee expects all party organs to take active steps to implement the resolutions which it adopted at its 11th plenum. The Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party also wants to help in this effort by checking repeatedly the quality of political and organizational work of party organs and organizations. In cooperation with the CPCZ Central Committee department it will still determine this year the effectiveness of political and organizational work of a selected okres party committee in implementing the resolutions of the 15th party congress. It will examine the effectiveness of applying the right of control with regard to quality and efficiency of production to foster the efficiency, economy and quality of work in implementing the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

8664
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SCHOOL FOR MILITARY LOGISTICAL-TECHNICAL SUPPORT DISCUSSED

Prague CESKOSLOVENSKY VOJAK in Czech 16 May 78 pp 22-25

[Text] The times when an army carried with itself everything it needed to live and to fight, and everything else it got by pillage, are long past. Past also is the time when men securing the so-called rear needed, from all possible abilities, only the organizational one and, from education needed mainly the ability to multiply. Armies today, are several times larger and technologically more advanced than was the case in the past. Similarly, as the command of fighting units require officers with advanced school education, the rear now needs engineers, that is, engineers specifically trained for this and no other activity. We visited the place where such engineers are being trained, namely, the Advanced School for Military Logistical-Technical Support in Zilina, a school which has been given an honorary title: The School of the CSSR Hero Jan Sverma.

The applicant, entering the gate of the school for the first time, must meet several basic prerequisites if he wants to be considered for admission:

--He must have a high school diploma (from a civilian secondary school or a military gymnasium);

--he must be healthy, physically in good shape, and under the age of 24;

--he must be willing to remain in the Czechoslovak People's Army as an officer after graduation from the school and must have appropriate political, moral and character qualifications;

--and he must possess a sufficient amount of perserverance, motivation and diligence for the next 4 years of his life.

If, in addition to all this, he has enough knowledge from his high school studies and passes the written exams in mathematics and the Russian language, and does well in an oral interview where main emphasis is put on the overall "profile" of the applicant, his interests, and his general potential for military study, there is nothing in his way to becoming a student at the Advanced School for Military Logistical-Technical Support.

According to Lt Col Engr Michal Fedor, there are plenty of applicants for admission to the school. "Obviously our curriculum is attractive enough for a young man with initiative. True, some drop out, especially during the first year of study. This is a result of their inability to adjust their high school study mentality to advanced educational study. However, we are wise enough and always admit more people than the quota requires. Consequently we have the needed number of students in all classes. At the same time, the school requires a lot of work from its students. During the first 2 years the students, in addition to their study program, also fulfill all the requirements of basic military service (unless they joined the school after being honorably discharged upon completion of their basic service). Thus their nonstudy life is not much different from a life of a serviceman."

When we criss-crossed the campus from department to department I could not completely agree with the last statement, because there are not many army units in which the servicemen have such a tremendous choice for using their spare time in accordance with their own interests, be it the cultural or athletic activities or technical hobbies.

You can find in the school a brass band, a cymbal band, a violin quintet, 60-member choir and a jazz ballet--and also a movie club.

The number of sports is also large. Let us list, among other things, a judo and a karate squad and a basketball team. If you want to meet athletes you do not have to go too far. Most of the athletic activities are concentrated in a new modern sports arena which many an okres town would envy. By the way, the arena I just mentioned also includes a swimming pool and a sauna.

Those students who are handy can join various technical circles such as rocket and plane modeling, an amateur radio circle or a circle constructing samples of combat technology. A casual visitor can see all this either at the campus' buildings or in the pictures of local amateur photographers whose work in fact is a chronicle of the life of the school.

In spite of all that, not a single one of the above activities is the main reason for the students being here. The main reason why so many young men apply for admission is--in the words of Lt Col Fedor--the school's curriculum.

Are you surprised? You do not want to believe that such prosaic things as the army's rear is interesting enough to attract a young man full of plans and vitality.

The rear, as we all know, is the back side of a head. A part somewhat neglected in both literature and love because everything in which poets and lovers are interested is located in the front part of the head: eyes, nose, mouth, forehead--all these are subjects about which you can write poems and about which you can make compliments. The rear is inconspicuous but much more exposed to damage, because it is located on the other side of the head. And the same applies to the military rear. Novels are written about heroes

who distinguished themselves in the front, in the first line. However, if the rear is attacked, the front line will feel it immediately. Under existing combat conditions the rear has become so significant that it is considered a much more important organ, namely, a heart. To it flows the unoxidized blood from the front line. It is here where the strength of the combatants is restored, and from there they return to the combat line--with new strength and vitality. Without the rear the soldier would go without meals, without transportation, without uniform, and without ammunition. In fact, without the rear the soldier would cease to be a soldier.

The school trains experts for the following four main parts of the logistical-technical support: fuel, food, materiel and finance.

It is because of this that the graduates of the school receive an economic engineering degree. It does not matter in which of the following four disciplines the degree is earned:

1. Organization and economics, fuel and lubrication service.
2. Organization and economics, food provisions service.
3. Organization and economics, materiel service.
4. Organization and economics, financial administration.

The most attractive disciplines, judged by the number of applicants, are the first two. There is no other place in the republic, no other civilian school, which could offer to its student such a multifaceted and complex education in a specific field. This is not a phrase from a propaganda brochure but from the mouth of those who will receive their engineering diploma and two stars when they will leave the school's gate later this year. What will the content of their future work be? If we compare them with individuals in civilian professions, then the work in the fuel field would correspond to the work of a leading worker, for example, in the Benzina Plant; in the case of the provision service, the corresponding job would be that of a hotel manager.

"In contrast to graduates of hotel schools, our students receive an overall education. They can manage a big enterprise in its economic aspect. However, at the same time, they are also experienced cooks," I was told by the instructors of the Food Provisions Department. This is very important in practical life because the chief of the food provisions service understands both the food staff and the technology of food processing, and nobody can cheat him."

Similar is the situation in the case of fuel and lubrication. If we add up all the hours which the student needed for laboratory work, we would get a very high number indeed. The point here is not to be able to recognize beef from pork or crude oil from gas. Common sense would suffice here.

However, what layman would say that students of the military equipment field spent the same amount of time in laboratories? Modern chemistry expanded its

curriculum in many respects resembles the curriculum of the Advance School of Economics.

There are plenty of requirements which a student of the School for Military Logistical and Technical Support must master in the course of 4 years. However, if he succeeds he is an established expert. And the army's rear needs more and more experts. We already stated before that for the organism of the army, the rear is as important as the heart.

1277
CSO: 2400

PARAGUAYAN CP DELEGATION VISITS EAST BERLIN

Visiting Chairman's Speech

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 78 p 3 AU

[Speech by Antonio Maidana, general secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, at a luncheon in his honor in East Berlin on 15 June: "The Successes of Socialism Strengthen Our Trust"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker,

Dear comrades of the SED Central Committee,

Dear comrades,

We Paraguayan communists have a profound reason to be thankful to the SED, the GDR and the GDR people, who are building real socialism with such a strong force. We have a profound reason to be thankful for the internationalist solidarity you are rendering to our people in their struggle for the liberation of political prisoners in our country, including ourselves. To a large extent we owe the fact that we are still alive and are staying here among you, liberated from the claws of fascism and imperialism, to the tremendous strength of international solidarity. It forced the Stroessner dictatorship to set us free. It was the plan of imperialism to exterminate the communist leaders, to kill them in Stroessner's prisons. We were told more than once: "We shall destroy you morally, shall destroy your health and your lives. We shall let you die in the jails." This was the plan of the CIA and the fascist Stroessner clique. But we knew that this plan would fail, and so it did.

Our freedom--as we have stated more than once and as it has also been confirmed by Comrade Honecker--is a victory of the tremendous solidarity movement whose essence and nature is the immortal principle of proletarian internationalism. It is a victory of Marxism-Leninism, which today is guiding manking into a better future free from the exploitation of man by man.

Made Free by the Peoples' Strength

When we were released we were told that it was done through the intervention of Carter. We replied that this is not correct. It was not Carter who arranged for our freedom, nor was it Stroessner or his minister of the interior. We achieved our freedom by the struggle of our people, our party and the solidarity movement which is led by the great socialist camp, by the glorious fatherland of Lenin, the Soviet Union and its Communist Party.

Nothing could be done against this gigantic force. It has achieved our liberation, the liberation of Arismendi, Corvalan and the other comrades. This is the force which inevitably will also liberate from the prisons other comrades, thousands of patriots who still are in the claws of imperialism and fascism. This is the force on which peoples are leaning in their liberation struggle, such as the peoples of Ethiopia, Angola and other peoples where proletarian internationalism is assuming real form. The Soviet Union, Cuba and the other socialist countries are rendering solidaristic aid to all the progressive forces in the world.

This tremendous force, which is also supporting our people, is an inexhaustible source from which we Paraguayan communists draw our trust. We are advancing in the certainty that just as the German people have overcome fascism with the assistance, solidarity and support of the Soviet Union, so the Paraguayan people, led by the communists, will also overthrow the fascist Stroessner dictatorship and achieve their freedom. Liberated from imperialist exploitation, from the servitude of big landowners and from military oppression, they will resolutely embark upon the road of peoples who, like the GDR, are today already building real socialism.

Dear comrades,

We had deeply moving experiences today: the solemn ceremony at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism, the reception accorded us in the Central Committee House, the friendly and cordial talk with Comrade Erich Honecker--all these are unforgettable impressions for us. We see in all this the sincere, honest and eloquent expression of the sentiment and solidarity of the GDR people, people building socialism under the leadership of their communist party. We also see in this an expression of international solidarity of the socialist camp, of the progressive forces headed by the Soviet Union. This solidarity offers the best guarantee for the victory of peoples who like the Paraguayan people are still suffering from imperialist oppression.

United in the Struggle for Common Ideals

For this reason, I would like to raise my glass:

To the genuine socialism in the GDR, to which we cordially wish further successes;

To the health of Comrade Erich Honecker and of the members of the SED leadership;

To the victory of the Paraguayan people and of all peoples struggling against imperialism.

Long live the Paraguayan Communist Party and the SED!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the unity of our peoples in the struggle against the common enemy and for our common ideals!

Long live international solidarity!

Joint Communique

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Joing communique on the visit of the delegation of the Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP] to the GDR]

[Text] At the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, a delegation of the PCP Central Committee headed by party Chairman Antonio Maidana visited the GDR 14-19 June. The delegation also included PCP Central Committee members Alfredo Alcorta and Julio Rojas.

The PCP delegation was received for a cordial talk by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. Central topics were questions of the two parties' policies and their further cooperation.

Antonio Maidana reported on the situation in Paraguay, which has been ruled for 24 years by the Stroessner dictatorship and which has systematically surrendered the country to foreign monopolies. Under complicated conditions the PCP is struggling for the mobilization and rallying of all patriotic and democratic forces of the country in a broad front for the overthrow of the fascist Stroessner dictatorship.

Erich Honecker reported on the basic line of the eighth and ninth SED congresses and the manifold initiatives of the working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. He reaffirmed the SED's and the GDR people's solidarity with the struggle of the Paraguayan people for freedom, democracy and social progress.

The PCP delegation met with a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Comrade Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central

Committee, for an extensive exchange of opinions that passed in a cordial and openminded atmosphere. The SED Central Committee delegation also included Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Edgar Fries, section chief in the International Relations Department; and Joerg Schwiegk, staff member of the International Relations Department.

The PCP delegation familiarized itself in the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk with experiences gathered by the SED in the antifascist-democratic development phase and with results achieved in socialist construction in the GDR. It visited the Gisag state enterprise in Fuerstenwalde. At a solidarity meeting and during cordial meetings with working people of socialist industry and agriculture, the friendship and ties of solidarity with the struggle of the Paraguayan people were expressed.

At the official talks the SED and PCP representatives stressed their firm determination to resolutely continue the struggle for lasting peace and for the continuation of the process of detente. They paid tribute to the USSR's initiatives for bringing about steps toward effective disarmament. Both parties consider the consistent struggle for preventing the production of the neutron bomb, planned by the United States, as topical main task for all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world.

The SED and the PCP are resolved to consistently oppose all attempts of reactionary imperialist circles that are aimed at intensifying the arms race, returning to the cold war and reviving the fascist danger. Representatives of both parties unanimously declared that the political situation in Latin America is characterized at present by the fact that the peoples of Latin America more and more resolutely oppose the imperialist policy that has led to the establishment of several fascist and reactionary regimes in this region. The example of socialist Cuba encourages the peoples of Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, reaction and fascism. In view of the growing resistance of the patriotic and antifascist forces, as well as the growing international isolation of these reactionary regimes, imperialism and the domestic oligarchies are orienting toward new maneuvers to veil their dictatorship and to continue oppressing the revolutionary movement.

The SED and PCP representatives emphasized that imperialism and its domestic minions in Latin America recently have systematically practiced the methods of abducting political opponents. Proof of this has been obtained from Paraguay and also from Chile, Uruguay, Nicaragua and Argentina. The SED and the PCP will resolutely advocate that the world public be informed about the fate of those thousands of abducted patriots in various countries of Latin America. They demand information about the whereabouts of Miguel Angel Soler, PCP Central Committee secretary; Derliz Villagra, secretary of the Communist Youth Association; the workers leaders Ruben Gonzales Acosta and Juan Jose Penayo, and all other abducted patriots.

It is becoming more and more obvious that the Stroessner dictatorship is becoming increasingly isolated both in the domestic area and on the international scene. The General Stroessner regime, which has made the reckless apprehension, abduction and assassination of political prisoners, and the extermination of entire Indian tribes an everyday practice, is getting decisive international support from the very imperialist governments that most eagerly pose as defenders of human rights.

The PCP representatives paid tribute to the shaping of the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union and the other countries of the community of socialist states. They were deeply impressed by the results achieved in the GDR in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. They regarded the most deeply humanist successes of socialism as an encouragement and support for their further struggle for the benefit of the Paraguayan people. The SED and the PCP draw the conclusion that in view of the counterrevolutionary actions of imperialism, its attempts to split the revolutionary movement, it is all the more necessary for the communist and workers parties to deepen their cooperation through joint actions and to strengthen the role of the communist parties as the vanguard of the workers class of their countries. The decisions of the 1975 Havana conference of communist parties of Latin America and the Caribbean region, as well as the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties, created good prerequisites for this.

The SED and PCP representatives noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the two parties are developing successfully. The first visit of an official delegation of the PCP Central Committee headed by party Chairman Antonio Maidana to the GDR will contribute to the further deepening of cooperation.

Both parties affirmed their determination to actively contribute to the unity of action of the international communist movement in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Berlin, 19 June 1978

CSO: 2300

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI VISITS GDR

Honecker's Toast

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[From Erich Honecker's toast at state dinner given in honor of Libya's Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Berlin on 26 June]

[Text] Erich Honecker said: "It fills us with great pleasure that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has accepted the invitation to visit our socialist GDR. We greet you as the leader of the revolution of 1 September, as an ardent patriot and fighter against imperialism and reaction, for national independence, peace and social progress.

"The Libyan revolution has gone down forever into the annals of the history of progressive mankind through the liquidation of the imperialist military bases and of the positions of the oil monopolies. Within a historically short time the Libyan people have scored important successes in strengthening their political and economic independence, in safeguarding the people's power and in the revolutionary renewal of their society.

"We wholeheartedly congratulate you, comrade secretary general, and the friendly Libyan people on these impressive victories.

"The GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are linked by the common striving for freedom, independence, social justice, and human dignity. We stand in a common front for peace, security and social progress, against imperialism,colonialism, racism and apartheid. We are united by the will to strengthen further the unified actions by the states of our socialist community and the nationally liberated states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Our strength lies in the still closer unification of all anti-imperialist, progressive forces. It gives us the certainty to still more effectively counter the attacks and intrigues of imperialism and of the reaction, and to win new successes."

Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the visit of the general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab

Jamahiriyah will deepen the friendship between the two peoples and will strengthen their cooperation. This will be of great value for the joint positions in the anti-imperialist struggle.

"In 1979 two events are forthcoming, which occupy a high rank in the life of our two peoples. They are the 10th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution and the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR. They mark the turn in the history of our two peoples toward social progress. At the same time they show even more clearly which important changes have occurred in the international balance of forces, in the constant struggle with the forces of aggression, oppression and exploitation. In this struggle our two peoples have become natural allies and sincere friends.

"Nevertheless our joint traditions also go back to those days when the best sons and daughters of the Libyan and the German people struggled against fascist tyranny. We have the profoundest understanding of the words of the Libyan national hero Omar Mukhtar, who was murdered in 1931, and who declared: 'As long as our heart beats, we will do everything possible to win freedom.' Today the heritage of those fighters in our two countries has become living reality.

"Esteemed comrade secretary general, when you acquaint yourself with our country and its people you will see and experience for yourself how the first worker-peasant state on German soil has successfully developed for nearly 30 years by now. You will be able to see for yourself the great initiative with which the working people are implementing the decision of the Ninth SED Congress and are shaping the developed socialist society."

In the socialist GDR, Erich Honecker said, the workers, peasants and all other working people for the first time in German history have found a true fatherland. "They govern their state, are owners of the industrial enterprises and the farmland. At the same time everything necessary is being done to effectively protect the revolutionary achievements. A life in peace, freedom and social security, the growing up of the children free from worries, the happiness of the families, the material and spiritual well-being of the entire society--this is what we aspire to with all our might.

"In the very same spirit we are resolutely and constructively pursuing our foreign policy aimed at peace and detente, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community. We are striving for arms limitation and disarmament. We resolutely oppose the endeavors of imperialism to step up the arms race, to interfere in other countries' internal affairs and to push the peoples back into the 'cold war.' What is needed to thwart this concept of the imperialists--on this we have agreed today in our talks--is the consistent actions of all peace-loving, democratic and realistic forces on the globe, is an increase in vigilance."

Erich Honecker stressed that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict has become one of the most urgent tasks in the interest of world peace. "Our position is known. The GDR categorically condemns the continuous Israeli-Zionist aggression against the Arab peoples. Only by the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, by safeguarding the legitimate, national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including its right to self-determination and the establishment of a national state of its own, can a secure peace be achieved in this region. The aggressor must no longer be allowed to obstruct such a settlement and to reap the fruit of his aggression at the expense of the Arab peoples. We believe that it is high time to resume the collective endeavors to achieve a principled, comprehensive peace settlement on the political road, in the framework of the Geneva Conference.

SED Organ's Editorial

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 78 pp 1-2 AU

[Editorial article by Freimut Seidel, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah: "GDR and Libya Firmly Linked"]

[Text] Today Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, will arrive in Berlin for an official friendship visit to the GDR.

We cordially greet the highest representative of the friendly Libyan people with whom the GDR Government and people are linked in firm solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, democracy and social progress.

This first official visit of the Libyan chief of state serves the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between our two states and peoples and thus strengthens our joint positions in the anti-imperialist struggle. It is in line with the time-tested principled foreign policy of the GDR adopted by the Ninth SED Congress, and it is in line with the decisions of the second session of the General People's Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah of November 1976 where "the strengthening of the friendship with the community of socialist states, especially with the Soviet Union" was defined as a "requirement and national responsibility."

Friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between our peoples and states rest on the solid foundation of our joint interests in the anti-imperialist struggle. They have grown and become stronger in the successful struggle of our peoples for peace, democracy and social progress. The GDR people have watched with respect the far-reaching political, social and economic changes which took and take place in Libya since the overthrow of the pro-imperialist monarchy on 1 September 1969 through the "organization of free officers" under the leadership of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Our people

know from their own experience the difficulty of the task of a revolutionary renewal of the society against the embittered resistance of imperialism and reaction.

All the more important is the consistent stance of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against the imperialist policy of aggression, exploitation and oppression. With the liquidation of the largest imperialist military bases outside of the NATO sphere and with obtaining control of its most important wealth, the oil, the Libyan people has given an example of the resolute struggle for political and economic independence from imperialism. Today, anti-imperialist Libya gives extensive support to the national liberation movements in the south of Africa in the struggle against colonialism and racism as well as to the Arab people of Palestine in its struggle against the Israeli-Zionist aggression.

Our Libyan guests are visiting the GDR in the framework of a tour that has taken them through several socialist states. On this occasion it was again shown what strength is inherent in the anti-imperialist alliance of the states of the socialist community and the nationally liberated states and the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa and the Arab region. The counterattacks of imperialist circles and of the reaction which are expressed in desperate attacks on the policy of peaceful coexistence and which conjure up new dangers to the freedom and independence of the people in Africa and in the Middle East, actually make imperative and even closer collaboration of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces. With this visit, our two states are making another concrete contribution to this end.

Our country's policy, its antifascist traditions and its clear profession of loyalty to the cause of peace, of democracy and of socialism are highly respected in Libya. The achievements of the workers class, the cooperative peasants and the other GDR working people in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress in the fields of economy, science, culture, sports, public education and public health are well known to the Libyan public through the successful work of the national friendship societies.

Through the conclusion of numerous treaties and agreements, favorable prerequisites have been created especially in the past few months for a comrehensive cooperation between our two countries in the political, economic, technical, cultural and scientific field.

The visit and the forthcoming talks between Erich Honecker and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Berlin will give a strong impetus to the still young relations between our states and people. They will certainly turn a new leaf in the book of our friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

"We affirm our solidarity with all those who resist the Israeli policy of aggression. We resolutely stand at the side of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

"Together with our Libyan friends we condemn any attempts of imperialist and reactionary circles to impair the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The conferences of Tripoli and Algiers have proved that the progressive forces of this region see through the plot of imperialism and of the reaction.

"The GDR feels traditionally linked with the just cause of the Arab peoples. What matters to us is the all-round development and deepening of equal, mutually advantageous cooperation on a long-term basis with all Arab states that are ready for it.

"Esteemed Libyan friends, you have come to us from a focal point of the international development, from a continent where things have begun to move. Social progress is also spreading in Africa and is gaining in strength. At the same time we do not overlook the magnitude of the tasks and the difficulties faced by our African fellow-fighters in overcoming the colonial heritage, in strengthening the political and in winning the economic, independence from imperialism.

"We condemn with indignation the latest conspiracy of NATO states against independent Africa. Imperialist powers are openly preparing a concentrated attack against the nationally liberated states and liberation movements of Africa. They want to regain their lost control over regions they used to exploit or rule, or to maintain their positions. Where their power, their profits and their raw material interests are concerned--this has again been demonstrated--the imperialist forces drop the mask of alleged humaness and respect of sovereignty.

"We emphatically turn against imperialism's interference in internal affairs of Africa, an interference aimed at internationalizing the African conflicts and problems. Let me declare unmistakably: the GDR's support for the nationally liberated states and the African national liberation movements is the expression of our principled policy of solidaristic affinity adopted by the Ninth SED Congress. It is fully in line with the interests of the liberation, of the national, political and economic self-determination of the African peoples. It is not the socialist states which possess concessions, uranium mines or rocket test grounds in Africa and which draw tremendous profits from the exploitation of the African peoples. Those circles of NATO which finance and direct the operation of foreign mercenary forces, and which support corrupt anti-people's regimes are well known. They ignore all UN resolutions and supply the racists with weapons to oppress the African peoples and to attack sovereign African states."

In the anti-apartheid year, Erich Honecker said the GDR affirms its condemnation of the racial discrimination and apartheid as permanent violation of elementary human rights and constant danger to peace and security. "We are doing whatever we can to support the African peoples and their liberation movements, the African national congress, the southwest African People's Organization of Namibia, SWAPO, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe."

consolidation of peace and disarmament, the two sides have agreed on the following communique:

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic stress their determination to continue the consolidation of friendship and cooperation in all fields to benefit the people of both countries. Both sides will do their utmost to promote solidarity between the socialist countries and the progressive countries and forces hostile to imperialism and support the just and liberating struggle of the people.

The first visit by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the German Democratic Republic from 21-23 Rajab 1398, 26-28 June 1978, at the invitation of Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, has opened a new stage in the existing relations between the two countries and contributed to the development of joint struggle among the group of the socialist countries and progressive forces in the Arab world, Africa and Asia.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic assert with satisfaction that their viewpoints on urgent international issues and the consolidation of bilateral relations were identical. [Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic at 2031 GMT on 28 June in a 22-minute broadcast, which is identical to this JANA report, to the "text" of the "joint declaration" issued after the 26-28 June visit to the GDR by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, renders this sentence as: "The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the GDR reaffirm with satisfaction the identity or similarity of their views regarding the urgent international issues and the ways to continue the consolidation of bilateral cooperation"].

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to strengthen friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two countries' people. The two sides declared with great satisfaction that there is a strong basis for the promotion of bilateral cooperation serving the two countries' interests and for the consolidation of the unity of the world progressive powers' struggle against colonialism and international monopolies.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah appreciates the great achievements realized by the German Democratic Republic in building an advanced socialist society in implementation of the resolutions passed at the 9th Conference of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic.

It also greatly appreciates Germany's active role in ensuring world peace and security and supporting the nations' struggle for freedom and independence and their struggle against colonialist aggression and neo-colonialist exploitation.

The German Democratic Republic appreciates the great achievements realized by the great al-Fateh revolution of September in all political, economic, social and intellectual fields, especially the Jamahiriyah's leading experiment in achieving direct democracy and setting up the people's sovereignty. It also appreciates the Arab Libyan people's brave struggle to defend its revolutionary achievements and its role in the struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and reactionary, Zionist, racist and foreign monopolies.

It appreciates the Jamahiriyah's effective role in achieving Arab unity on a progressive and anti-colonialist basis. The two sides stress that the nations' struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism have achieved great victories and that the result of the shift in the balance of power in favor of the progressive powers is a positive step for detente and for the easing of tension.

They stressed the urgent need for solidarity between progressive and revolutionary powers on the grounds that there was an increase in reactionary, Zionist and colonialist powers' activities and a development of destructive weapons causing collective extermination such as the neutron bomb and that new theatres of tension were being created in the world.

The two sides appreciate the USSR's constructive peace initiatives and its positive stands to take positive measures on disarmament. The two sides consider the end of the arms race and disarmament one of the major issues in international relations. In this respect, the two sides consider the UN General Assembly's extraordinary session an important step towards an international disarmament conference. They stress the need to reach an agreement on arms limitation in order to ensure world peace and security. They asserted that any comprehensive and true measures in disarmament would allow additional sums to solve economic, social and cultural problems in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The two sides stressed at the same time the legitimate right of the people to defend their freedom and to struggle against racism and Zionism. The two sides strongly condemn the continuous Zionist aggression against the Arab nation and consider such aggression a serious threat to international peace and security and they express their deep conviction that real peace in the region cannot be achieved without the liberation of all occupied Arab lands and the guarantee of the national rights of the Palestinians, including self-determination and their return to their land and the establishment of an independent state. The two sides condemn any solution to the Palestinian problem which does not take into consideration the full rights of the Palestinian people. The two sides affirm their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, and consider it an inseparable part of the national liberation struggle of the Arab nation.

The German Democratic Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah consider the serious situation in the south of Lebanon and in particular the latest Israeli aggression as a new phase in the neo-colonialist, Zionist and reactionary plot against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people in particular. The two sides respect the sovereignty and independence of the Lebanese progressive forces.

The two sides express their conviction that the consolidation of Arab unity on progressive bases is the only way for the success of Arab nation's struggle against colonialism and Zionist aggression. On this issue, the two sides highlighted the positive importance of the two Steadfastness summit conferences in Tripoli and Algiers and the establishment of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which emerged from the Tripoli Conference of Progressive Arab Nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization for a united effort in the struggle against colonialism, Zionism and reaction. The two sides support the strengthening and deepening of friendship and cooperation ties between the socialist countries and the Arab progressive forces and express their determination to contribute to the strengthening of such ties.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic affirm their help and support for the African liberation movements and revolutionary forces fighting for liberation and independence and express their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Southern Africa and affirm the right of these people to destroy the racist regimes and to achieve full liberation by all means. On this issue, the two sides welcome the resolution of the International Conference of the UN which nominates the year 1978 as an international year to resist racist discrimination. The two sides condemn the collaboration among the racist and aggressive regimes and call for effective measures to isolate Vorster's regime internationally and to impose complete ban on arms shipments to the racist regimes in southern Africa. The two sides follow with concern the fierce attack by neo-colonialists, to which many regions in Africa are subjected, and which are designed to draw attention away from the liberating struggle of the people in the continent, and in particular in South Africa.

The two sides condemn the colonialist intervention in the affairs of Africa aimed at internationalizing the causes and obligations of Africa which at the end would lead to the return of colonialists to their previous positions in Africa. The two sides demand the end of colonialist intervention in Africa and that the Africans be left to solve their own problems. The two sides demand the end of colonialist intervention in Africa and that the Africans be left to solve their own problems. The two sides strongly condemn the increasing efforts by imperialist forces and the multinational monopolies and their financial establishments which aim at fettering the countries and the peoples of Africa. The two sides stand firmly against the attempts by imperialists aimed at finding solutions for their economic problems on the expense of the African people's resources. The two sides also support the eradication of the remnants of colonialism and the right of self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter.

The two sides declared their insistence on changing international economic relations so as to be based on a democratic system. They also insist on abolishing discrimination, domination and inequality. They also assert the expansion of the process of getting rid of colonialism into the economic field and to work for putting an end to monopolies and the exploitation of the natural resources and manpower of the developing countries by the capitalist nations.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Hamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic affirm, in compliance with the charter approved by the 29th session of the UN General Assembly on the economic rights and duties of the countries, the establishment of economic relations based on respect, equality, mutual benefit and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of any country.

The Democratic Republic of Germany expresses its appreciation at the prominent role played by the non-aligned group in its struggle against colonialism and which has greatly helped in the stability of international security and created better conditions for the welfare of humanity.

The two sides also esteem the results which were achieved by the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. They also emphasize the necessity of achieving more progress on the road to improving the political climate in Europe.

They also affirm the strong connection between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean, as well as in the Arab area. They also call for the liquidation of colonialist military bases and they affirm that the Mediterranean Sea should be an area of peace for the welfare of its people and the world community.

The two sides express their respect for the objective and the principle of the United Nations and they appreciate the role played by this international organization in strengthening international world peace and security and they call on it to adopt a more positive role in the liquidation of colonialism.

The two sides also commend the resolutions issued by the United Nations on the total elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination according to UN Resolution No 3379 which was issued at its 30th session and which regards Zionism as a form of racism. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic highly appreciate the friendly relations and the sincere cooperation between the two countries which are based on respect, non-intervention in the domestic affairs of any country, equality of rights, the struggle against colonialism, racism, Zionism and reactionary forces in order to achieve peace and social progress.

The two sides affirm with great satisfaction that the bonds of friendship and the cooperation between the institutions and the social organizations

Erich Honecker added: "With deep satisfaction we can state that between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah relations of sincere friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity have developed. They are based on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage.

"Let me raise my glass with the wish for a good further development of the friendly relations between our two peoples and states which serve peace, and benefit social progress at any time [jederzeit].

"We wish you, esteemed comrade secretary general, the friends accompanying you, and the Libyan people wholeheartedly all the best, great successes in implementing your historic task."

Joint Communique

Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Embargoed until 1800 GMT]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun JANA--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress and President Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council and secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, today signed a joint communique on the consolidation of friendship and promotion of cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic.

The communique was signed after the closing session held between the Libyan Arab delegation and the German Democratic delegation in East Berlin at 10:30 this morning. It was signed during an official banquet attended by the members of both delegations and some members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and its Politburo.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic express their appreciation at the important achievements of the socialist countries and the nationally liberated countries in the Arab world, Africa and Asia in their common struggle against colonialism, racism, Zionism and reaction and for peace and social development, and their resolute determination to support the sacred rights of people to defend themselves against imperialist aggression and to support these peoples by all means to achieve national and social liberation and their right to self-determination.

The belief of both sides is that the intensified and hostile attacks committed by colonialists necessitate closer cohesion between all progressive forces fighting against colonialism, racism and Zionism throughout the world.

Stemming from their similar views on basic international causes such as defending the freedom, independence and sovereignty of peoples and states and

in the two countries have reached new heights after the visit paid by Staff Major 'Abd ab-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, to the Democratic Republic of Germany in 1975 as well as the visits paid by the government and party delegation of the German Democratic Republic under the chairmanship of the members of the Political Bureau, the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party Mr Herman Axen and Mr Heinz Lamberz to the Jamahiriyah in 1977.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at promoting political cooperation and coordination between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic, as well as at expanding the domain of current agreements, at exchanging delegations and at activating contacts at all levels to discuss issues of common interest to the two countries.

The two sides appreciate the high level of cooperation between social organizations in the fields of youth activities and sports, between the transport authorities and between national friendship organizations which played a key role in bringing about mutual understanding.

The two sides appreciate the effective role played by the two countries' joint committee in expanding and strengthening technical, scientific, cultural and economic cooperation. They declare their intention to implement the resolutions passed at the joint committee's second meeting held in Berlin in February 1978. In this way they would take part in carrying out five-year plans for national econonic development in the two countries.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic reaffirm their determination to spare no efforts in continuing to strengthen bilateral cooperation in political, economic, cultural, technical, and scientific fields in accordance with agreements concluded between the two countries. During Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the German Democratic Republic a ten-year agreement on political, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was signed as well as another on health cooperation.

During his friendly visit, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st September Revolution, was warmly welcomed by German leaders and people which was an expression of the feeling of friendship between the two countries. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visited an industrial corporation and saw the great efforts exerted by workers and intellectuals to create an advanced socialist society in the German Democratic Republic. He also realized how alert, eager and determined the German people were to defend their achievements. The distinguished guest put a wreath on the memorial of the victims of fascism in Berlin and visited the Brandenburg Gate.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary-general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, expressed his great appreciation of the warm popular and official welcome and respect with which he and his accompanying delegation were received during their stay.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi extended an invitation to the secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, to pay an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which was warmly accepted.

Berlin, 23 Rajab, 1398 A.H. 28 June 1978.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi
Secretary-General of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah

Erich Honecker
Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

CSO: 2300

SED'S PEACE COUNCIL PRESIDIUM OUTLINES TASKS

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "Peace Council Deliberated on Tasks on the 30th GDR Anniversary: Presidium Session in Berlin in the Presence of Albert Norden"; date not given]

[Summary] "It is important precisely now, in view of the arms race stepped up by the United States and NATO, to continue with every possible determination and at all levels the struggle for the final ban on the neutron weapon as the key issue of the nuclear arms race." This is what Professor Dr Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, stressed at a session of the GDR Peace Council in Berlin's Congress Hall which centered on topical problems and tasks connected with the preparations of the 30th GDR anniversary. The participants in the session cordially welcomed to their midst Professor Albert Norden, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and vice president of the World Peace Council.

Summing up past activities of the GDR Peace Council, Guenther Drefahl pointed out that "The concern of our worldwide peace movement, which also came into existence in 1949, fully agrees with our state doctrine to see to it that never again will a war spring from German territory."

"It is important," Guenther Drefahl underscored to the applause of the participants in the session," to make generally known the specific and realistic disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the Socialist community and to resolutely and convincingly oppose the hysterical slander campaign of the opponents to detente who are continuously trying particularly in the United States but also in the FRG to poison the international atmosphere and instead of detente to return to the cold war."

A delegation of the metalworkers trade union presented to the session the results of a collection of signatures against the neutron bomb, combined with numerous work pledges. "Practical measures of the GDR Peace Council were adopted unanimously which serve the struggle against the imperialist arms race, particularly the strengthening of the movement against the neutron bomb." The members of the Presidium of the GDR Peace Council unanimously

adopted the text of a telegram addressed to the "Wilmington 10" with the assurance that the struggle would be continued in the GDR for the freedom of the civil rights strugglers innocently incarcerated in North Carolina until the sentence passed on them is abolished.

CSO: 2300

WEST GERMAN COMMENTARY ON GDR-CHURCH RELATIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 May 78 p 3

[Article by Karl-Heinz Baum, Leipzig: "The Many Young People Were Conspicuous--Protestant Convention in Leipzig--Relations With State Eased"]

[Text] "I should like to ask a question about the 6th of March. May I ask about that?" The "Forum with H.", a question-and-answer period between the bishop of the regional Protestant church of Saxony, Johannes Hempel, and parishioners, had not really begun yet when the first question touched precisely on the point that was the most important one for the approximately 50,000 participants in the convention in Leipzig, for the catchword "6th of March" stands for the conversation between the first man of the GDR, Erich Honecker, and the leadership of the Protestant Church Federation of the GDR under its president, Bishop Erich Schoenherr.

At that time, the SED signaled its willingness to accept a more relaxed relationship between state and church--a signal that was received with delight, but cautiously, by the more than 10 million Protestants in the GDR--after people had been accustomed to the exact opposite for 30 years. "This is the test," said one church leader during the evening when the meeting was going on in Hall 6 of the fair grounds.

If this really was the test, the GDR would have passed the test with a good grade. It was an unfamiliar picture: smiling policemen escorted those attending across the street. Anyone who crossed over in spite of the fact that it was forbidden received a friendly warning, at the most. The state trade organization had taken over the logistical operations on the fair grounds, and things seemed to be working out better than during a fair.

Many believers are willing to accept the state's offer for the time being. One frequently heard phrases such as "a hopeful beginning," or "let's hope it will go on like this." These hopes then found eloquent expression in the intercessory prayer at the conclusion of the convention: "Lord, we

beg you to help us listen to each other and understand each other. We are living with people who are different from us. You have said that trust is more important than carrying one's point. We beg you to open your eyes to this truth." Participants in the convention pointed out that the "spirit of the 6th of March" was also beginning to be demonstrated on the lowest level, at least in the taking of the initiative on minor matters. Thus, the street in front of the church is suddenly cleaned, then the trumpet-trombone ensemble is allowed to practice in a building that belongs to the government. Then in a parish which does not have a church, a religious service takes place in a state-owned recreational building. And then a schoolboy who only went to confirmation can remain at home the next day just like the other boys who went to youth dedication.

In regard to questions which are much more essential for Protestants in the GDR, such as attending upper school and getting access to a number of important occupations, nothing has changed on the lowest level, in the unanimous opinion of a number of those who attended. "But here, too, naturally, no possibility can be excluded," says one of them, hopefully. Anyhow, SED chief Honecker stated, in the conversation on 6 March, that the road to higher education, professional training and development is open for all young people.

"Are they all Christians?" a young lad is said to have asked his father. Although it was mostly Protestant parishioners who assembled in Leipzig, there also were a number of participants who never had belonged to a church or who had once belonged and then left it. The large proportion of young people in Leipzig was striking. "We are here without being a part of a plant delegation," they said--the church is the only place in the state where one can avoid being sprinkled with the ideological spray even when looking over the fence. They attached great importance to their claim that they were not in opposition to the state, and perhaps they were attending the proceedings for that reason. The new relationship between the state and the Protestant church in the GDR naturally has advantages for the state, too. For one thing, it willingly accepts the numerous services of the church. In the second place, the GDR, which will celebrate its 30th birthday next year, has established itself in the international theater during that period. Thus, public protests from other nations in regard to public policy toward the church also hurt. Finally, the state can also use the Protestant church, which wants to be "the church in socialism" since the Eisenach Synod, and the connections on the international level--when the federation of churches takes a position, say, on events in Namibia or on the neutron bomb.

Relaxation of tension between state and church is also possible because the controversial subject matter, such as expropriation in agriculture or youth dedication, have been decided in favor of the state, and this development has even been accepted by the church. It is true that a new controversial subject was alluded to in Leipzig. This was the GDR's intention

of introducing the subject of defense training in the upper classes in the coming school year. Bishop Hempel spoke, even then, of the "grave concern" with which he viewed this question.

While the convention was beginning in Leipzig, the Catholics in the GDR celebrated the Corpus Christi festival on Thursday evening. Several thousand Catholics had assembled on the Bebelplatz (between the Church of St Hedwig and the State Opera) for the procession in Berlin. As if it were the natural thing to do, the Radio Technology Studio of the German Postal Service erected loudspeakers and laid lines. However, government support was also limited to doing this and nothing more.

A conversation between a representative of the Catholic Church, the Apostolic Administrator, Bishop Alfred Thussing, and the chairman of the Council of the Schwerin Bezirk, Rudi Fleck, took place shortly before Pentecost. But this was more like one of the usual, routine conversations that have always taken place, even though the GDR Information Agency gave a special report on it. Furthermore, the situation of the Catholic Church can only be compared with that of the Protestant church with difficulty. The latter are divided up into regional churches which then are brought together loosely in the federation of churches of the GDR. Rome always runs things for the Catholics. The basic principle of the Catholic Church in the GDR is that it will be politically abstinent in its behavior.

Nevertheless, there is nothing to indicate that the conversation in Schwerin brought about a fundamental departure from this attitude. The Catholic Church always attaches great importance to the fact that it runs the church's business and not that of the state. It wishes to emphasize its consciousness of its own value by that means. It takes as its starting point the fact that the basic conflict between church and state is insoluble, in accordance with the motto, "there is no coexistence on ideological questions." Of course this basic principle cannot be pushed to excess. However, believing Catholics have the same problems as Protestant Christians. They have trouble attending the expanded upper school or in obtaining an education. They have trouble getting into certain occupations. Nevertheless, there is no fighting against the church by the GDR, either against the Protestant or the Catholic Church, and particularly since the SED also would not be able to afford it in view of the country's strained economic situation. In the opinion of several Catholics during the Corpus Christi procession, the church in the GDR is getting along relatively well by comparison with the situation of the Catholic Church in other socialist countries.

Nevertheless, a rather euphoric mood, such as can be encountered among Protestants in the GDR these days when they are talking about the relationship between church and state, is not to be seen among the Catholics in the GDR. However, there also are those on the Protestant side who voice loud warnings against a fatal policy of accommodation. "If we are not careful, there will suddenly be a state church here, with Seigewasser (the GDR State Secretary for Church Matters) as the commissar for churches."

NEW GDR NAVY AUXILIARY VESSELS DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German No 5, May 78 pp 236-240

[Article by Siegfried Breyer: "Change of Generations in the GDR Navy"]

[Text] In 1977 the People's Navy of the GDR placed the last two of its previous five coastal defense ships of the Soviet "Riga" class out of service. For some time it has been getting rid to an increasing extent of those units which it had had at its disposal in the early years of its existence:

-- Of the minelayer and minesweeping ships of the "Habicht-1" and "Habicht-2" classes and the sweeping boats of the "Schwalbe" class none are any longer in service.

-- Of the 10 minelaying and minesweeping ships of the "Krake" class, the last three are approaching the end of their service.

-- The patrol boats of the "Sperber", "Tuemmler", and "Delphin" classes, which had recently been assigned mainly to the "Border Brigade--Coast" are completely extinct.

-- Of the former 27 PT boats of the Soviet "P-6" class, the last four are serving as target boats.

-- The number of antisubmarine craft of the Soviet "SO-1" type has declined from 16 to four, and these have been in the service of the "Border Brigade--Coast" for some years.

In part, only slightly younger in years of service, is the present core of the People's Navy, which derive altogether from the 60's, partly from Soviet deliveries, and partly from domestic production. They are:

-- 12 to 14 antisubmarine craft of the "Hai" class,

-- 50 to 52 mine-searching and sweeping ships of the "Condor" class,

-- 12 to 15 FK [missile] speedboats of the Soviet "Osa-1" type,

-- 15 to 18 PT boats of the Soviet "Shershen" class,

-- about 40 light PT boats of the "Iltis" class,

-- six landing ships of the "Robbe" class,

-- 12 landing boats of the "Labo" class.

The acquisition of new warships, which are partly of domestic production, and partly from Poland, has been observed since the mid 70's.

Landing Ships of the "Forsch" Class

The appearance of a new landing ship, first observed in 1976, has assumed special emphasis. It was known already in the early 70's that the Peene shipyard in Wolgast was building landing ships of a new type. It was reported that it went by the code name "Crocodile", and details were not lacking: There were said to be four ships, which were to be in the water in 1970 with a displacement of 800 tons, a speed of 16 knots, a length of 69 meters and an armament of two 57-mm antiaircraft guns.

When sighting reports on the aforementioned new landing ship were received in May 1976, they were first inclined to designate it as the first representative of the "Crocodile" class, but it was then given the code name of "Forsch" class by NATO.

Since then the "Crocodile" class has been rated as a mystery--either it never existed in the described form, or the reports were a mixture of true and false. First of all it must be established that the "Frosch" class is considerably larger than the "Crocodile" class was reported to be. In its external form it shows certain lines of the considerably smaller Soviet "Polnochny" class. On the other hand, there is a point of similarity with the "Robbe" class. This is in the shape of the bow, which is blunt and not pointed, and in order to retain the upper deck width necessary to it, a buckling rib [knickspant] has been introduced on both sides in the bow. The hold is accessible only from the front, over a folding prow ramp, which simultaneously closes the hold and runs sharply downward like a stem in order to reduce the shape resistance. In its lengthwise extension, the hold must reach under the bridge. Its area is estimated at 425 square meters, a loading capacity for 12 tanks or 800 to 1000 tons.

The standard displacement runs to 1950 tons; no figures are available concerning the loaded displacement, but by means of analogous clues one comes up with almost 4000 tons. The overall length is 91.0 meters (in the construction waterline about 82.0 meters), and in the beam the ship is almost 11 meters, its draft is estimated at 2.8 meters (aft), and its sides at 8.5 meters in height.

There can be no dispute that it uses diesel engines for its power plant. A speed of 18 knots is certain. The armament is remarkably heavy: it consists of two 57-mm L/80 twin antiaircraft and two 25-mm L/70 twin guns, the former in front of and behind the superstructure, the latter on either side of the smokestack. Apparently provided, but not yet equipped, is a position on the upper superstructure deck in front of the bridge. It can be assumed that a group of multiple launchers for unguided artillery rockets is to be installed, such as one often finds on Soviet and Polish landing ships. An indication of such intentions is the shield erected on the front of the bridge structure, which can only be ascribed to the function of a radiation deflector. Above the bridge is located a MUFF-COB fire control apparatus, behind that the mast, in its form a double mast as is visible in Figure 2. It terminates above in a crosstree with two lateral and one back extensions. A "TSR-333" navigational radar is installed on the backboard extension (it is a GDR development), and on the starboard extension a Soviet HEAD NET antenna, while on the obliquely outward pointing back extension rises a basket mast stem with a HIGH POLE antenna as well. The most important requisite of this mast, however, is the Soviet STRUT-CURVE rotating search radar. Close behind the mast is a smokestack which is square or rectangular in shape, but which narrows upward on all sides, like a truncated pyramid. Particular signs indicate that these units can also be used as minelayers. On both sides of the stern--cutting off from the square tuck--dumping ramps are recognizable, and these make clear that mines (only as above deck cargo, however) can be carried and laid. To that extent the "Frosch" class corresponds to its predecessors of the "Robbe" class, with the difference, of course, that in the latter the mines, which can be dumped from ports in the square tuck and are carried in the hold, while on the other hand a mine cargo on the upper deck is apparently not provided for. The ports characteristic for the "Robbe" class are not present on the "Frosch" class, or at least not discernible.

The landing ships of the "Frosch" class are the largest warships yet built in the GDR and also the largest available to the People's Navy up to the present. They are apparently being built in a large number: By late summer of 1977, according to the French fleet handbook "Flottes de Combat 1978", 6 units are recognized as being in service already.

New "Light PT Boats"

Despite some disapproving judgement in Western navy circles, the People's Navy continues to adhere to the type of the so-called "Light PT Boat". This emerges from the observation of a new type of such "light PT boats" since 1972, of the "Libelle" class. They are light metal-buckle-ribbed-speedboat with only slightly larger dimensions than the type variants "Iltis-1" and "Iltis-2": length 18.0 meters, beam 5.0 meters, draft 1.0 meter, displacement 30 tons (probably combat displacement). In common with the "Iltis" class, this new type embodies the stern discharge of the torpedos, but--unlike them--both torpedo tubes are built into the hull, where they are located on both sides of the propulsion engines. Aft, the upper deck on both sides of the inside of the hull is bent downward, so

that the mouths of the tubes near the poop are unhindered. Where the "Libelle" class differs from the "Iltis" class is the presence of light antiaircraft weapons, so that these boats are no longer defenseless against aircraft and light naval forces. The weapon they have on board far in the stern is to all appearances a version, modified for naval use, of the 23-mm antiaircraft gun ZU-23-2 used in the mobile antiaircraft troops of the Warsaw Pact forces (according to "Flottes de Combat 1978" and "Jane's Fighting Ships 1977-78" they are 14.5-mm double machineguns, but the very typical shape of the barrel corresponds to that of the 23-mm antiaircraft gun!).

It is suspected that the propulsion unit consists of diesel engines of the Soviet M 50-F3 model, which deliver 883 kW each (1200 horsepower). Older publications assume two banks of engines and about 40 knots top speed[1]; more recent ones mention three engines with 2648 kW (3600 horsepower) combined, for a top speed of 50 knots.[2]

Data differ with regard to the numbers of the "Libelle" class: "Jane's Fighting Ships 1977-78" mentions 7 units, the "Almanacco Navale 1978" 3 to 6, and "Flottes de Combat 1978" even 26--the latter must surely be an exaggeration.

Variants of the "Kondor" Class

Of the "Kondor" Class, which has been in mass production for 10 years, several boats have been detached or fitted out for special assignments. Two "Kondor-1" boats serve under the names METEOR and COMET as so-called surveying ships. They lack weapons and mine equipment; between the easily altered mast and the stack a surveying stand has been erected. What has been built on the work deck could be converter cabins such as used to be found on those old R-boats which the Navy of the Federal Republic possessed in its "founding years".

Two other "Kondor-1" boats have been outfitted as torpedo retrieval boats and serve at the same time as target ships.[3] Large scale alterations have been carried out on them: far to the stern they are provided with a drag ramp for the retrieved torpedos, on the after deck several covered bins for them, and close behind the stack a crane has been installed. The mast, constructed of a series of tubes, has been switched to a massive double-legged mast on the crosstree of which several radar dishes have been installed--these are the prerequisites which enable the boats to travel as targets. These boats have no armament on board; they travel under the designations "B 73" and "B 74".

Another boat of the "Kondor" class, possibly of the type "Kondor-II", has been transferred as a "gift of the People's Navy" (according to the official communique) to the Society for Sport and Technology (GST), which carries out paramilitary training and now bears the name ERNST THAELMANN. This could indicate that the bearer of this name previously at the disposal of the GST--a former minelaying and minesweeping ship of the "Habicht-I" type, which later traveled as salvage ship R 21--is no longer available.

Auxiliary Ships: Cooperation Between the GDR and Poland? On 6 July the People's Navy put a new training ship, WILHELM PIECK, in service. It was built by the Nordwerft in Danzig as sister ship of the Polish training ship WODNIK and GRYF[4].

These ships displace 1800 tons standard and are 74.0 meters long, 10.8 meters wide, and have a draft of 4.2 meters. Their two-phase diesel engine delivers 2648 kW (3600 hp), at which a top speed of 17 knots can be attained. They are designed especially for sailing-navigation training and provide--as the relatively comprehensive superstructure shows--enough room for the lodging and training of their cadets. The military science publications appearing in the GDR especially mention a navigation training bridge and a meteorological station. These ships probably also have air-conditioning adapting them for tropical voyages. Their armament corresponds to the standard for warships available to the People's Navy: Two 30-mm L/65 twin guns on both end positions and two 25-mm L/70 twin guns side by side on the aft superstructure deck. Two navigational radar antennae are located on the mast, as well as a DRUM-TILT fire-control apparatus for the (3800 PS) 30-mm antiaircraft. In their external appearance these ships are unmistakable. Their special characteristic is the stacks located far from the bridge standing 4 meters apart in side positions.

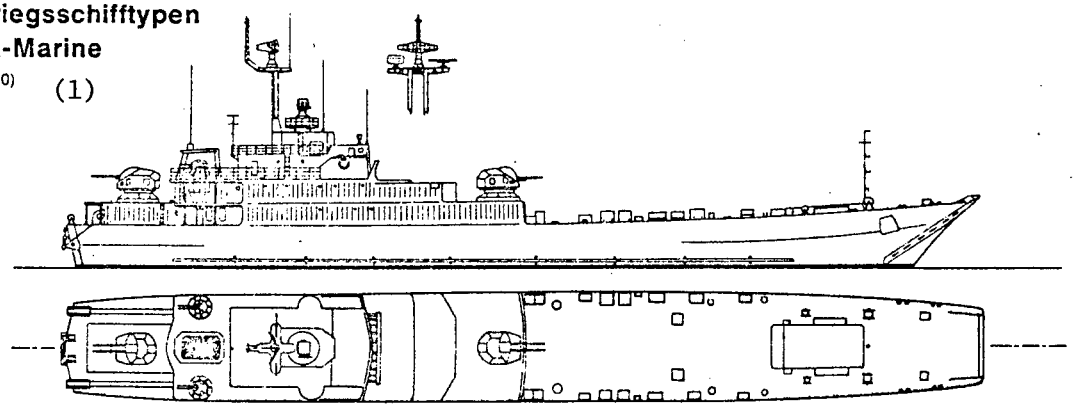
The delivery of the training ship WILHELM PIECK was apparently only the reflection of a closer German-Polish naval cooperation. In 1977, the GDR People's Navy received from Poland another product of the Danzig Nordwerft: This was the multiple purpose auxiliary ship OTTO VON GUERICKE, a sister ship of PIAST and LECH of the Polish Navy.[5] These ships of 72.6 meters length, 12.0 meters beam, and 4.0 meters draft have a standard displacement of 1561 tons and a loaded displacement of 1732 tons--so in any case read the data in a Polish naval periodical. Its equipment is varied--towing gear, towing winch, fire-extinguishing apparatus, devices for the location and raising of wrecks, pumps, rescue equipment, a pressure chamber, but especially a large diving bell, which stands on the port side in front of the bridge beneath a swing-out beam. In case of necessity the ships can also be armed: On the mast and on both sides of the stack are emplacements for a 25-mm L/70 antiaircraft twin gun. The two-phase propulsion unit of these ships consists of two Polish ZGODA diesel engines with a combined capacity of 2795 kW with which they can go up to 16.5 knots. Its sailing range is 3000 sea miles at 12 knots speed. It means that the OTTO VON GUERICKE sails under the GDR Navy auxiliary ship flag and simultaneously has hoisted the flag of the rescue service.[6]

Finally, one other auxiliary ship is to be mentioned which has been available for years but until now has been mentioned in no fleet handbook. It bears the name of HUGO ECKENER, the man who did so much for German airship travel and against whom no charges of links to communism can be made. This small vessel bears the identification "U 33" and seems to be equipped for surveying or similar tasks. Among other things, it is equipped with a stern ramp. Behind the foremast (tubular) there is a cabin similar to those built on the surveying ships KOMET and METEOR. The length of this vessel can be put at 35 meters, its displacement at hardly more than 150 tons.

Neue Kriegsschifftypen der DDR-Marine

(Maßstab 1:750)

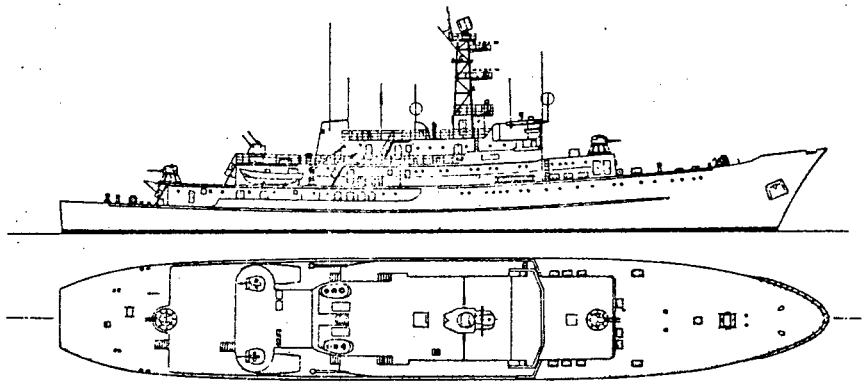
(1)



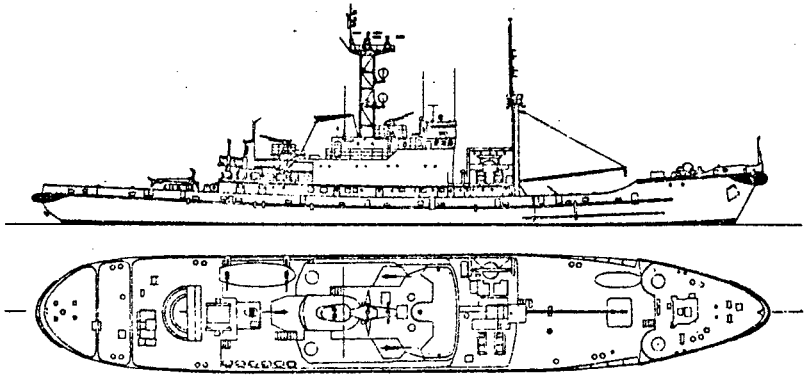
Landungsschiff der „Frosch"-Klasse (2)

Leichtes Torpedoschnellboot der „Libelle"-Klasse (Prototyp) (3)

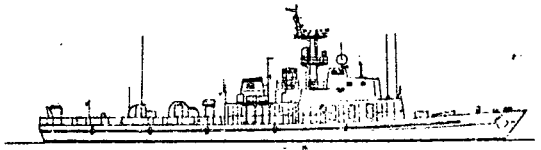
Leichtes Torpedoschnellboot der „Libelle"-Klasse (Serientyp) (4)



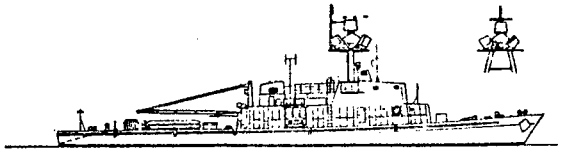
(5) Schulschiff WILHELM PIECK



(7) Mehrzweck-Hilfsschiff OTTO VON GUERICKE



Meßschiffe KOMET und METEOR der „Kondor-I"-Klasse (6)



(8) Torpedofangboote B 73 und B 75 der „Kondor-I"-Klasse

Maß-, Zahlen- und Ausrüstungsdaten der neuen DDR-Kriegsschifftypen (9)

Klasse (10)	Bauzeit (11)	Verdrängung Standard/Einsatz ts/ts (12)	Länge m (13)	Breite m (14)	Tiefgang m (15)	Antrieb/Wellenzahl Leistung in kW (PS) (16)	Geschwindigkeit kn (17)	Bewaffnung (18)
„Frosch"	~ 1975–...	1950/ ~ 4000	91,0	11,0	2,8	Dieselmotoren/2 / ●	18,0	4-57 mm, 4-30 mm
„Libelle"	~ 1971–...	● /30	18,0	5,0	1,0	Dieselmotoren/3 (?) / 2648 (3600)	50,0	2 Torpedorohre, 2-23 mm (a)
KOMET, METEOR	~ 1970–.. *	225/250	47,0	7,2	2,0	Dieselmotoren/2 / 2942 (4000)	21,0	Keine (b)
B 73-74	~ 1970–.. *	225/250	47,0	7,2	2,0	Dieselmotoren/2 / 2942 (4000)	21,0	Keine (b)
WILHELM PIECK	1974-76	1800/ ●	74,0	10,8	4,2	Dieselmotoren/2 / 2648 (3600)	17,0	4-30 mm, 4-25 mm
OTTO VON GUERICKE	1975-77	1561/1732	72,6	12,0	4,0	Dieselmotoren/2 / 2795 (3800)	16,5	Keine (b)
HUGO ECKENER	●	~ 150/ ●	~ 35,0	O	O	Dieselmotoren/ - / ●	O	Keine (b)

* Hier ist das Jahr des Baubeginns der „Kondor-I"-Klasse angegeben. (19)

Key:

1. New Warship Types of the GDR Navy Scale 1:750
2. Landing Ship of the "Frosch" Class
3. Light PT Boat of the "Libelle" Class (prototype)
4. Light PT Boat of the "Libelle" Class (mass-produced type)
5. Training Ship WILHELM PIECK
6. Surveying Ships KOMET and METEOR of the "Kondor-I" Class
7. Multipurpose Auxiliary Ship OTTO VON GUERICKE
8. Torpedo Retrieval Boats B 73 and B 75 of the "Kondor-I" Class
9. Dimension, Figure, and Equipment Data of the New GDR Warship Types
10. Class
11. Time of Construction
12. Displacement Standard/Loaded in tons
13. Length
14. Beam
15. Draft
16. Propulsion/Phase No. Capacity in kW (hp) Diesel Engines
17. Speed in knots
18. Armament
    a. 2 Torpedo tubes, 2-23 mm
    b. None
19. The year of the beginning of construction is given here.

Outlook.

Since the creation of the GDR People's Navy (which had actually been established some years earlier as the "sea police") more than two decades have passed. This time corresponds to the natural age of warships of those categories available to the People's Navy. Now is the time when the old materiel must be phased out and replaced with new materiel. From the beginning the GDR was conceded a special position by the Soviets, since they may build particular kinds of warships--mine defense vessels, small speedboats, sentinel boats and landing craft--in its own yards. Its principal combat ships--frigates, FK speedboats and large torpedo boats--the GDR must, as a satellite, order further from the Soviet Union (without, in addition--in contrast to Poland--having to concentrate on warship construction contracts of its customers). There is therefore some assurance that there will be a replacement of the "Riga" frigates. For some time there has been talk of units of the "Mirza" Class. Thus several months ago it was said that the skeleton crews of the first two units were in Kronstadt for instruction[7]), but for some time nothing has been known of a transfer. Units of the size and combat power of the "Mirka" class would be the maximum made available to the GDR by the "big brother" on the Baltic. Nothing indicates that the GDR People's Navy may think of destroyers and submarines; it is apparently set over the long term on three points of emphasis in its stocks of materiel:

On FK and torpedo boats, mine defense vessels, and amphibious units, corresponding exactly to the range of assignments which it has received in the framework of its membership in the Warsaw Pact.

FOOTNOTES

1. Fock, Speedboats, Volume III, p 184

2. "Jane's Fighting Ships 1977-78," London 1977, p 190

3. Cf SOLDAT UND TECHNIK 6/77, p 315: "Speedboats of the GDR Navy at Torpedo Firing."

4. Cf SOLDAT UND TECHNIK 3/77, p 138 ff.: "The Polish Navy."

5. Cf SOLDAT UND TECHNIK 7/74, p 383.

6. Cf Marinerundschau 9/77, p 526.

7. Cf Marinerundschau 6/77, p 325.

6108
CSO: 2300

BRIEFS

DISSIDENT SENTENCED--Klaus Keppler, 34-year-old economist, who reportedly had requested support for his exit application to West Berlin in a letter campaign to over 100 delegates to the GDR People's Chamber, has been sentenced to two years in prison by the Berlin-Lichtenberg city district court. He was charged with having "publicly demeaned the state system" in accordance with Article 220 of the GDR penal code. In addition, he allegedly made himself liable to punishment by sending postcards to the GDR Ministry of the Interior which constituted reminders of authorization for his exit application. Keppler, former SED member, had gotten into difficulties because he had transferred his monthly voluntary solidarity contribution to UNICEF from the FDGB. His expulsion from the party was justified on the grounds that he preferred to support a "humanitarian organization indifferent to class" rather than a class-committed solidarity action. [Text] [Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 26 Jun 78 p 5]

CSO: 2300

IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE TASKS AT A PROVINCIAL UNIT DESCRIBED

Budapest POLGARI VEDELEM in Hungarian No 3, Mar 78 pp 13-15

[Text] The results and successes experienced in the Szolnok Megye by way of the innovative preparations of the local group are primarily due to the fact that the party and state leadership constantly supports matters of civil defense, and the megye is also famous for this. They attentively follow work in this field, give requirements their support, and aid in accomplishing tasks. These facts are mirrored in the statement of Laszlo Zsovak, the leader of the Economic and Administrative Division of the MSZMP Committee in Szolnok Megye.

"We expect the civil defense organizations, leaders and subordinates in Szolnok Megye to do their utmost in preparing to defend the populace, industry and material possessions of the megye in line with the most modern principles. In addition to insisting on requirements, the party committee of our megye naturally persists in offering aid to the fullest possible extent. There is a direct and continuous work relationship between the party committee and the civil defense troops.

"In our megye it is not possible to ignore civil defense. For example, the defense committee must make a report and be examined annually. During this time the civil defense posture of the plants also comes into discussion. Every task faced by civil defense is discussed in the conferences of the first secretary. However, the economic leaders of the plants do not deal with the work accomplished in this field by "reports," but also get the necessary details in every case. In every regard we strive to unravel the details. Thus, in the course designed for members of the megye defense committee, civil defense is treated in three presentations. There is absolutely no doubt that this serves to prepare the members of the committee. Our educational board introduced presentations dealing with civil defense into the list of party educational subjects for the benefit of the students. This is supplemented by the fact that there is an annual civil defense exhibit in the building of the board of education.

Laszlo Zsovak, chief of Department of Administration of MSZMP Szolnok Megye Committee

Lt Col Ferenc Horvath, commander of the Megye troops

"Such attentive monitoring and helpful support from the megye party committee confers great assistance in successfully solving the problems of civil defense. How, in view of the party committee, does the civil defense leadership use this oppurtunity?

"In recent years civil defense has functioned well" is the way Laszlo Zsovak summed up his evaluation. "For example, the national competition, organized in Szolnok on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of civil defense, served the tasks of propaganda and preparation very well." The evaluation ended with: "Under repeated stress the civil defense troops finished their task in a creative way. In all we can say that the leadership readiness of all of the troops matured. We can also state that the corresponding feelings of our comrades go in the direction of applying modern methods. This is exemplified by the very useful innovation which came into being in the achievement of joint storage. But a similarly positive result, with the support of the cultural group, was the memorable children's drawing competition. Every school in the megye was engaged in this movement.

"Government resolution 2041 unequivocally sets the tasks of civil defense in case of catastrophe. Last year our comrades with courageous initiative organized an exercise of such a nature that the party committee also participated in it, and our associates in the Armed Forces also collaborated actively. The exercise was useful because a number of new problems came up the surface, problems with solutions which would be unthinkable without a knowledge of the facts.

"So we judge that the current level of civil defense in the megye corresponds to today's needs. Our civil defense is capable of meeting its tasks. In the near future the most significant task will be a thorough, all-embracing preparation for the 1979 exercises. Beyond this, or perhaps parallel with it, steps must be taken to improve the mobilizing and propaganda work performed among the populace. The task of civil defense must be made one of a public nature in which the participation of the populace is necessary."

Position of Basic Training Sites and Classrooms

Raising the level of training requires the use of new methods and media during its implementation. Thus, even today, the existence of basic training sites, practice fields and classrooms equipped with modern facilities is already becoming a more and more vital necessity. The PVOP [National Civil Defense Command] directives issued last year called for assistance in achieving this necessary requirement referring to the establishment and development of basic training sites and to the exploitation of training classrooms. We asked Lt Col Ferenc Horvath, the commander of the megye troops: "Where does Szolnok Megye stand in responding to these questions?"

"The directives issued were useful and very necessary, too," began the conversation. "We began to implement similar ideas even before then in Szolnok Megye. The directives mentioned not only provide a legal basis for implementing them, but also contain very useful guidance for us.

"Among other things the directive states: In the coming years provincial basic training sites consisting of one or two universally equipped classrooms and practice fields must be set up in every megye.

"With the concurrence of the megye party committee and council, we have begun to further develop the competition field built in 1975. The basic site is being built up gradually, but the long-term plan for further development is already at our disposal. After the final touches it will be a comprehensive facility which will completely meet the demands levied in this direction.

"This achievement naturally requires significant expenditures, and large-scale economic concentration is necessary to procure them. The megye planners have tackled completion of the plan through social [voluntary] labor. The megye leader is turning a large amount over to its completion from the central funds, and neighboring plants and institutions are offering significant aid. Support entails money, machinery, material and assurance of social labor. Naturally the participants in this achievement also "find" a permanent "home" here, and of course civil defense will soon take over coordination of the activity. Thus, for example, in addition to plants, the fire department has come forward and is also able to conduct its training here. Therefore significant social labor has assured its completion.

"In our megye there are resolutions for the establishment of basic training sites or classrooms. Thus in 1978 training classrooms must be established, basic training ones in two places. A classroom will soon be functioning in the area of the city of Tiszafured and the jaras and city of Szolnok, while a basic training site will soon be available in the jaras and city of Jaszbereny and in the area of Karcag. Another four classrooms will be finished in 1979, and a basic training site will be established in the city of Kisujszallas."

Plans exist, but we can see where implementation is. We examined this within the jarases of Jaszbereny and Tiszafured.

Pledge of Cooperation

Last year the jaras of Jaszbereny was improved by a new civil defense basic training site on the jaras and city level. This innovation of the defense committee is by no means the implementation of a brand new concept. As early as 1973 it was possible to transform a former Kapitanyreti farming school, gaping emptily for years, for the purposes of modern civil defense training. With joint support the jaras party committee and economic leadership are guaranteeing its initiation. The classroom was built in the first stage. The "opening" will take place in spring and from then on 12 farmer cooperatives, 3 AFESZ [General Consumer and Marketing Cooperatives] and the leaders of 4 plant budgetary departments will see that the installation is continuously used. At the same time the economic leaders will become familiar with the PV [civil defense] facts pertinent to them. The classroom provides quarters for civil defense training for the Red Cross, Young Garde and others, home guard training for youth will take place within its walls, and it will probably also meet the purposes of troop leadership exercises.

Naturally theoretical education cannot achieve anything without practical training. Therefore the construction of a modern exercise field meeting all requirements takes a dominant place in the basic developmental plan. Beginning in October, the termination deadline, they want to establish about 70-80 percent of training here. The round track, embracing an area of 250 x 50 square meters, will soon be built behind the basic premises already in existence. According to what the jaras civil defense troop commander told us, several agencies are jointly assuring the dedication of the institution in autumn. The civil defense commanders on the jaras and city levels, and the subordinate plants and enterprises are guaranteeing the material resources. The megye planning enterprise and the technical department of the jaras office have seen to the implementation of the preliminary and planning tasks. But we can also count for aid on the Jakohalmi farmer cooperative workers, who have promised to deliver 300 cubic meters of fill, among other things.

Various plant enterprises and farmer cooperative sections will finish building the track in the method adopted nationwide, namely in the form of civil defense exercises.

Organization is the key to the pledge of expansive cooperation. In other words the right hand knows what the left is doing. This collaboration will result in more than an outstanding civil defense project. It also means a pledge of more effective training, which will certainly bear high interest during the annual review facing the megye.

Still Not the End of the Line!

In the Tiszafured jaras they do not wish to rest on the laurels which they won by taking third place in the 1975 anniversary competition.

In 1976 they modernized their project. Along with the most varied kinds of tables and models, demands can be made today on the graphic power of films, which can help span the gap between theoretical and practical training. There is a similar possibility for using slides and movies. In addition more than a dozen films on different topics are available to us for comprehensive training. A warehouse is located in the vicinity of the classroom and every type of necessary defensive implement can be found there during civil defense exercises. In this way the trainees can directly expand their theoretical knowledge through experience.

"We also established a gas chamber recently," said the jaras civil defense troop commander. "But this does not at all mean the end of the line for us! This very year we shall begin the construction of a modern exercise field equipped with public utilities, and we want to finish it by the end of 1979. Our goal is to develop a central base on the jaras level by that time. Of course we must still expand its technical equipment. By recording civil defense television programs we want to make sure that we can play them back at any time, and that the trainees can immediately discuss what they have seen."

The classroom operates, so to say, at peak capacity. Here training is provided for the various chiefs of official subordinate units, economic leaders and farmer cooperative chairmen, who are also the civil defense commanders at their jobs. This is an ideal situation for troop leadership activity, but one of the most essential tasks in the training of youth in civil defense is being accomplished. This is partially because those responsible in the schools for civil defense, the educators who replace the still lacking notes and textbooks by transmitting what they have heard, are also trained here, and also because school youth and the Young Garde can take a place at the desks, and thus get civil defense information "first hand."

The jaras party and state leadership are dedicating increased attention to the area of civil defense. This constantly updated installation will provide newer "uruguet" [translation unknown] for this purpose.

6806
CSO: 2500

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF TOURISM DISCUSSED

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 25 May 78 p 7

[Article by Tamas Moldovan: "Globe-Trotter File"]

[Text] We like to travel but in reality it is only now that we are becoming acquainted with the joys and possibilities of globe-trotting. Before the liberation, only a few people traveled through Europe for pleasure and it was considered a special event when someone reached other continents. Even before the 1950's, one could not speak of any significant international tourism. In 1960, already 299,000 Hungarian citizens went abroad, and this figure is growing year after year. In 1970, more than 1 million Hungarians visited foreign countries and this figure exceeded 4,685,000 last year. Let us add that the vast majority of our tourists visit near-by Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the GDR, and Romania, and among the Western countries, they go mainly to Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Italy. We are already greeting a higher number of foreign tourists than that of Hungary's inhabitants--12,450,000 of them crossed our borders last year--and from the data for the first four months of this year, one can conclude that a new tourism record can be expected in 1978. According to the forecasts, more Hungarian citizens than ever before are traveling to the various countries of the globe.

Visa

Foreigners coming on a visit to Hungary receive an entrance permit generally within 24 hours at our embassies abroad, and immediately at Ferihegy Airport and at highway border crossing-points. Our tourists do not enjoy such a favorable situation. They do not need any visa for the socialist countries and Finland, but in the case of the Western countries, they generally have to wait for it from three to thirty days. The situation is particularly complicated when we visit several countries in the course of each trip. The visa fees vary from about 30 up to 300 forints, and we advise that the travelers should first request the visa for the most distant country on their intinerary. In the case of transit visas, they must generally specify at which border station they enter and leave the countries involved. The complicated procedure, the filling out of forms in foreign languages and

many other things make it justified to entrust the acquisition of visas to IBUSZ [Touring, Money Changing, Traveling and Shipping Co. Ltd.] which has a special section handling this task in its office at Tanacs korut 3 in Budapest.

Hard Currency

From the beginning of the 1960s on, measures which simplified travel formalities to the socialist countries came out one after the other. As part of these measures, it became possible to purchase increasingly larger amounts of foreign currency. In practice today, for travel to the socialist countries, the amount made available for purchase ensures amounts that amply cover the expenses. Those traveling to the fraternal countries can purchase annually 10,000 forints worth of foreign currency per person at the Hungarian National Bank and in the branch offices of the National Savings Bank. The daily limit is 400 forints worth of hard foreign currency and if one considers the average hotel and eating expenses, this is sufficient. A special allowance is available if someone takes part with IBUSZ or another travel bureau in an organized program in the socialist countries, he can still obtain the daily 400 forints worth of hard foreign currency. Furthermore, those traveling with an official passports can purchase on each occasion 1,500 forints worth of hard currency in addition to the amount received from their enterprise or institution. The banks and travel offices selling hard currency charge a three percent commission and a handling fee of 20 forints. For Yugoslavia, on the basis of the preliminary currency allocation authorization, travelers can purchase 4000 forints worth of dinars per person, and 1000 forints worth for a child listed in the parent's passport. 587 dinars can be obtained for the operating expenses of a motor vehicle. Tourists visiting non-socialist countries can purchase 4000 forints worth of currency for which, at the official exchange rate for April, they will receive US$211.26, 436 DM, or 3,126.22 Austrian schillings. The travel bureaus also organize Yugoslav or Western tours--for the latter, a condition is that no more than two nights are spent abroad--which do not affect the individual foreign travel possibilities. In the case of Yugoslavia and the non-socialist countries, the request for a passport must be submitted within one year after the receipt of the currency purchase authorization. It can happen that after the purchase of the hard currency, the trip falls through because of illness or other reasons. In such a case, the currency must be changed back into forints within eight days. One should keep the receipt, on the basis of which one can obtain again on request the purchase of currency within the period of validity of the passport.

Travelers going by car to the Western countries can also obtain foreign currency on account of their gas expenses. Those who for example travel to France or Italy can, as drivers of the vehicle, can purchase 3,600 and 2,700 forints worth of hard currency respectively. A similar provision is made for the passengers, who naturally receive a reduced amount compared to that of the driver.

Customs

The tourists and those visiting relatives receive detailed printed information about export and import stipulations. The essence is that travel serves the purpose of seeing the world and not of buying. We should always take with us the export hard currency permit. Under the terms of the regulations in force, we can keep with us 400 forints per person, but this amount can be exchanged only in the ruble account countries. According to the regulations in force, we can keep up to 400 forints worth of foreign currency after returning from a trip abroad. We can take this currency to the CEMA countries only if the National Savings Bank, IBUSZ or another travel bureau issues an export permit. The latter may be obtained without any difficulty. Visitors traveling abroad with tourist passports may bring back duty-free various articles, primarily for personal use and for gifts, up to a total value of 5,000 forints, and the group travel participants, up to a value of 2,000 forints, in accordance with the rates of the customs tariff for travelers. If the total amount of the articles based on their domestic value does not exceed the above-mentioned limit, the statement on taxable goods does not have to be filled out, and we can use the green corridors at Ferihegy Airport. If someone makes a false statement about articles in a value of 10,000 forints or conceals them from customs control, this will be considered a criminal act. For lesser amounts, proceedings for breaking the law will be initiated.

Passport

It follows from our policy that our issuance of passports and visas is not surrounded by any kind of secrecy. The issuance of passports is regulated by law and to apply for them and to secure them is a citizen's right. We can travel to the socialist countries several times a year while the regulation of tourist travel to the West is dependent with the country's hard currency situation.

The restrictions are precisely circumscribed. It is natural that the possiblity to travel is denied those persons subject to criminal proceedings or barred from public affairs by court judgment. Travels to the non-socialist countries must be made dependent on Hungary's foreign currency situation. This justifies the measure according to which passports for tourist travel to the non-socialist countries may be requested every three years. The possibility of individual tourist travel every two years to Yugoslavia is also connected with the foreign currency situation.

The first step for all travel is to fill out the passport request form. For travels to the socialist countries, we can purchase this printed form at a cost of 3 forints at the IBUSZ office, in travel bureaus, post offices and larger kiosks. We must list the personal data on the back of a 5x6 photograph attached to the form. The application can be submitted at the district, county or municipal police headquarters of our permanent residential area. Passports are generally prepared within 14 to 20 days. We can help ourselves and the authorities if we do not submit the requests at the last minute, since these passports are valid for five years. One more advice.

We should submit the application with a pre-addressed, pre-stamped (5 forints) envelope; thus we will not have to go and pick up the passport which will be mailed out to our residential address.

The fee for the red passports valid for travel to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, and Romania is 70 forints for one exit permit, and 150 forints for five. We recommend taking out the latter one since any additional exit permit costs 20 forints. If the validity of these red passports for the countries listed above expires and if there are still exit permits in the document, an extension can be requested on the passport request form, but no separate fee will have to be paid. For Yugoslavia, the fee for the tourist passport is 600 forints, the visitor's passport costs 150 forints and the exit permit 100 forints. The application forms for individual tourist passports to non-socialist countries must first be submitted to the Hungarian National Bank because of the foreign currency authorization. Once the authorization has been given, the matters connected with the request will be handled by IBUSZ.

Abroad by Car

Understandly, among those traveling abroad, more and more are automobile drivers. As part of the effort to simplify things, a separate permit is no longer needed to export the automobile. A credit letter can be purchased at the Hungarian Auto Club. One type of letter is valid in four socialist countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Romania. On the basis of the credit letter consisting of check coupons, the Hungarian Auto Club guarantees various expenses up to a value limit of 2,000 forints (car repairs, towing, lawyer's fees, technical expert's fees, etc.). The club members settle their account in forints after their return. The AIT letter of credit is valid for 36 countries and its value is 300 Swiss francs. The letter of credit costs 100 forints, the amount of the deposit is 500 forints but the Hungarian Auto Club refunds this amount if no foreign services have been made use of.

Ship

Even though our river is old, the Danube, could offer many possibilities, the tourists--with the exception of the DZOT National Council of Trade Union trips--have only one opportunity, namely the hydrofoil traveling daily six times a week, from Monday to Saturday, between Budapest and Vienna. The boat leaves at 8 a.m., arrives in the Austrian capital at 1.40 p.m., and the cost of the ticket is 270 forints.

Rail

Those traveling abroad with tourist passports can purchase train tickets within an appropriate limit, for example 6,000 forints for England, 4,500 forints for France, 2,200 for Greece, 2,500 for Italy, 2,400 for Switzerland, 6,000 for Sweden, and 6,200 for Spain. The validity of the round-trip

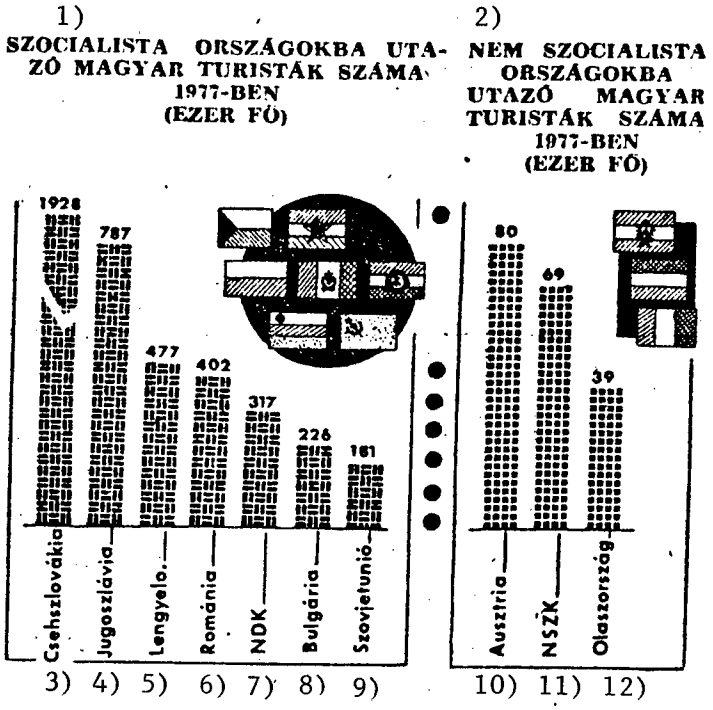
international tickets is four months on the railroad lines of the socialist countries and two months on those of the non-socialist countries and of Yugoslavia. The tickets may be officially purchased 60 days in advance but because of the overcrowding and lack of space on international trains, MAV [Hungarian State Railways] will also accept orders much earlier. Reserved seat tickets purchases are mandatory on most international express trains, and the situation is of course the same for cars with sleeping berths and for sleeping cars. MAV's international central office is in contact with the computers in Frankfurt and can choose from 40 million railroad car seats in 23 countries.

MAV provides detailed information about the various discounts and the most suitable travel destinations. Since the railroad stations are always very crowded, we recommend to travelers going on longer trips to turn primarily to the travel office at Nepkoztarsasag utja 35. It is particularly worthwhile for young people to study the discounts. The identification card of the International Student Association, for example, entitles them to a 25 percent reduction on the railroad lines of the socialist countries and of 20 percent in Yugoslavia. Those between the ages of 10 and 23 traveling to the capitalist countries can buy an Inter Rail pass for 3,000 forints with which they can travel anywhere second class for a month.

Airplane

It is possible to fly to 23 countries on MALEV planes [Hungarian Air Transport Enterprse]. There are routes with several daily flights. However, from Egypt to England, there is hardly any country that Hungarian tourists cannot reach with a MALEV plane. During the summer season, direct flights fly to the most popular tourist resorts, for example to Dubrovnik Rijeka, Split, Barcelona, Varna, and Burgas. Prior to traveling, it is worth asking for advice at MALEV's offices in Vaci ut and Dorottya ut because various destinations there is a possibility of choice between several discount fares. One of these, for example, is the family discount: in addition to the full price ticket of the head of the family, his wife and children can purchase tickets at a 50 percent lower fare. However, discount fares are also given to children, young people, and groups. In addition to MALEV planes, tourists and those visiting relatives may purchase their tickets in forints for the flights of a number of foreign airlines.

Chart



1. Number of Hungarian tourists traveling to socialist countries in 1977 (thousand)
2. Number of Hungarian tourists traveling to non-socialist countries in 1977 (thousand)
3. Czechoslovakia
4. Yugoslavia
5. Poland
6. Romania
7. GDR
8. Bulgaria
9. Soviet Union
10. Austria
11. FRG
12. Italy

2153
CSO: 2500

BRIEFS

NEW OFFICIALS' APPOINTMENTS--While recognizing his merits, the Vas County Council on Tuesday releaved Dr Gyorgy Gonda of his position as county council chairman and elected deputy county council chairman, Dr Zoltan Bors county council chairman. The Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Gyorgy Gonda chairman, Zoltan Rakonczay general deputy chairman and Dr Otto Tokes deputy chairman of the National Environment and Nature Protection Bureau. The Presidential Council has appointed Dr Gyorgy Gonda, chairman of the National Environment and Nature Protection Bureau, secretary of state. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL'S CONSTITUENT MEETING--The National Environment and Nature Protection Council held its constituent meeting at the Parliament on Thursday. The event was attended by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sandor Borbely, Central Committee secretary; and Antal Kovacs, head of a Central Committee department. Following the constituent meeting, a press briefing was held at the National Environment and Nature Protection Burea, at which were present Academician Bruno F. Straub, the council's chairman; Secretary of State Dr Gyorgy Gonda, chairman of the National Environment and Nature Protection Bureau; and representatives of several portfolios, including Secretary of State Dr Istvan Gergely, chairman of the National Bureau of Water Conservation; Dr Eva Zsogon, secretary of state for health affairs; and deputy minister of construction, Antal Jantner, as well as Andor Giltner, deputy chairman of the municipal council. They answered reporters' questions. [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

DPRK HEALTH DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL--Led by (Cho Tu-kwan), first deputy minister of public health of the DPRK, a Korean health delegation arrived in Budapest on Tuesday. Health affairs secretary of state, Eva Szogon, welcomed the delegation at Ferihegy Airport. Kim Chae-suk, DPRK ambassador in Budapest, was also present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 78 p 8 AU]

HUNGARIAN-MEXICAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT--A cultural exchange program for 1978-80 between our country and the United Mexican States was signed at the Institute of Cultural Relations on Friday. The document--initialed by Vilmos Meruk,

deputy chairman of the Institute of Cultural Relations, and C. P. Ernesto Yanez de la Barrera, cultural director general of the Mexican Foreign Ministry--promotes the implementation of the Hungarian-Mexican Cultural Agreement concluded in September 1975 and provides for an exchange of scholarship students, the mutual staging of exhibitions and cooperation between our countries' educational and cultural experts. The signing of the exchange program was attended by deputy minister of education, Karoly Garamvolgyi, and Roberto de Negri Yberri, ambassador of the United Mexican States in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

FINNISH HEALTH MINISTER--Budapest, 26 Jun (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian health minister, Emil Schultheisz, Finnish social and health minister, Prikko Tyolajarvi, arrived Monday in Budapest at the head of a delegation. The Finnish delegation was welcomed at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest by Emil Schultheisz and several leading officials of the Hungarian Health Ministry. Also present there was Kaarlo Yrjokoskinen, Finnish ambassador to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN-FINNISH HEALTH AGREEMENT--Hungarian-Finnish health relations will be systematic and constant in the future--this is laid down in a cooperation agreement signed by minister of health, Emil Schultheisz, and Mme Pirkko Tyolajarvi, Finnish minister of health and social affairs, at the Budapest Hilton Hotel on Tuesday. Cooperation will extend to various areas of health affairs, medicine and social insurance. In the future, the two ministries will make medical research programs available to each other, stage joint scientific conferences and exchange information in areas including health affairs and the training and extension training of experts. The festive signing of the agreement was attended by Kaarlo Yrjokoskinen, ambassador of the Republic of Finland in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Jun 78 p 7 AU]

JUDICIAL TALKS WITH PDRY--Budapest, 28 Jun (MTI)--Hungarian justice minister, Imre Markoja, received in his office on Monday Abdallah Ahmad Ghanem [as received], justice minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is currently staying in Hungary. They discussed possibilities for establishing judicial relations and for cooperation between the two countries' ministries for justice. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English LD]

FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL--Budapest, 20 Jun (MTI)--Dr Klaus Blech, a senior official of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, has paid a visit to Budapest. During his stay here, he conducted talks with Janos Nagy, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, about relations between the two countries and timely international questions. The visiting official was received also by Hungarian foreign minister, Frigyes Puja. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD]

NEW FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL--Budapest, 30 Jun (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Otto Herkner deputy foreign trade minister. At

its Friday session, the Budapest Metropolitan Council released Andor Goltner, deputy mayor, from his post with due recognition of his work. The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Andor Giltmner as deputy chairman of the National Environment Protection and Nature Conservancy Office. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HEAD--Budapest, 29 Jun (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Lenard Pal, chairman of the National Technical Development Board, as head of the National Atomic Energy Commission. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT29 Jun 78 LD]

CSO: 2020

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI RECOMMENDED FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 4 Jul 78 p 1

[Text] The press spokesman of the Lublin Catholic University (KUL), Norbert Wojciechowski, informed the press that in the name of the entire university, the Grand Chancellor, the Rector, and the Senate of KUL presented the candidature of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate of Poland, to the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliament (Storting) for the Nobel Peace Prize.

In the message addressed to the Storting (signed by the Bishop of Lublin, the Grand Chancellor of KUL, Rev Prof Dr Boleslaw Pylak, and the rector of KUL, Rev Prof Dr Mieczyslaw A. Krapiec), it was emphasized, inter alia, that Cardinal S. Wyszynski "enjoys great prestige and authority not only in his own country but also beyond its borders as a person deeply imbued with concern for the well-being of people and nations, always exhorting wise and responsible solutions based on justice.

"The entire public activity of Cardinal Wyszynski is characterized by the constant tremendous concern for full respect for fundamental human rights without regard for the professed religion, views, or convictions. He has come out and is coming out against all forms of discrimination, including racial, a fact which he has demonstrated in numerous public pronouncements (letters, addresses).

"Through such an attitude, Cardinal Wyszynski gained for himself universal recognition and esteem--not only in his own country--and his person has become, as it were, a symbol of the highest human values."

CSO: 2600

JOURNAL DISCUSSES NEW FORMS OF BRIBERY

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 22, 3 Jun 78 p 6

[Article by Wanda Falkowska: "The Two Faces of Bribery"]

[Text] Fewer and fewer bribery cases are appearing on court calendars. Does this mean that bribery in Poland has been declining over the past years? I believe such an assessment is a bit too optimistic. A certain prosecutor with whom I discussed the subject frankly admitted that today bribery is one of the most difficult crimes to detect. Ever since the new penal code, which does not exempt a bribe giver from liability, was implemented the thread of solidarity between bribe giver and taker has been strengthened. Information regarding the giving of bribes is meager. At times people who pay bribes and do not receive expected results report them. Usually everything occurs in private, and it behooves both sides to be discreet.

Under the rules of the former regulations that were revoked in the early 1970's, the matter looked entirely different. The abridged penal code stipulated that if a bribe-giver acknowledged his act no later than the termination of the first hearing, then he would not be punished. This regulation, designed to sever the bond of solidarity between bribe giver and taker, was severely criticized even though, admittedly, it was effective. Above all it was attacked from the viewpoint of legal morality, since it gave one of two individuals committing a crime an opportunity to escape punishment. In practice, above all, it was the most cynical and unscrupulous people who took advantage of this. We well remember the gentlemen, mostly owners of private enterprises, who appeared in the courtrooms as witnesses in bribery cases with notebooks in hand. From them they would read their notes written out with admirable precision. There were the names of officials, amounts paid, dates, description of place and circumstances of the bribe and even the values of the banknotes. After giving testimony they left; nothing stood in their way. They were smart enough to admit all during the first hearing. What is more, they were prepared beforehand and waited for the proper moment. But the officials were severely punished.

The current viewpoint now circulating is that no one is anxious to give a bribe and that a bribe is given only because it is a forced necessity. Thus the tendency to treat the bribe-giver less severely than the bribe-taker (more about this later). It is difficult to deny that there is a kernel of truth in this viewpoint although it must not be accepted uncritically. The bribe giver--if he is very anxious to settle some matter--is unconcerned that it should occur according to regulations, but he is actually seeking special treatment and thus is apt to offer a bribe. There have been many cases wherein officials were subject to various propositions and temptations because the initiatives for giving a bribe came from the interested parties. Some of those accused of buying off officials openly admitted that the acceptance or rejection of a proposition by an official often depended on the sum involved and psychological circumstances. It turned out that offers of large bribes would even break officials who had been honest up to that point, especially if they found themselves in difficult material or family situations at the very time the bribe was offered.

The changes made to the now obligatory 1969 penal code have won universal approval even though they certainly have not made life any easier for the prosecutors of wrongdoing. The regulations, however, are now more equitable. Now both the bribe giver and bribe taker are subject to punishment, even though the penalty for a bribe giver in so-called minor cases is significantly less (imprisonment of up to 1 year, limitation of freedom or a fine). This regulation was created specifically for those people who under pressure of circumstances give small bribes in order to take care of some urgent matter or who seek relief from petty annoyances. At the same time a regulation was introduced on the strength of which both the bribe giver and bribe taker can count on special commutation of sentences or even immunity from punishment if they inform prosecuting organs of the committed crime. Thus, in this case both parties are on the same footing.

Undoubtedly, changes in the regulations strengthened the bonds between bribe giver and taker. The need also arose to expose bribery by other means than current methods. It seems this is possible, for example, by monitoring more carefully the actions of various individuals, especially the legality of their actions and decisions, whose official functions make it possible for them to obtain material benefits. An incident scooped out of recent efforts by a Sejm commission preparing amendments to an administrative code will serve as an example. It turns out that in some gminas the allocation of materials for farmers are given in the form of decisions, and if a dispute arises the normal revocatory paths are available to the interested party. In other gminas, however, these allocations are distributed informally. No doubt this second method, which is no longer subject to the control of a higher instance, gives rise to misgiving that the allocations are subject to bribery and favoritism. Nothing hampers abuse like the scrupulous observance of regulations and publicity of social life. It is obvious that some people who earn modest salaries live very well, which no one ordinarily pays any attention to. Perhaps it is reprehensible to look into a citizen's finances; at times, however, it is useful.

Once I met a certain unassuming official of a construction enterprise whose salary was only about 4,000 zlotys. But he was the owner of a newly built villa and two automobiles and the husband of a nonworking wife. It was evident that he had an outside income entirely separate from his professional activity. It is very possible that this gentleman received an inheritance from a dead uncle in America. It is symptomatic, however, that more and more people are turning up whose standard of living, material aspirations and appetites are not in keeping with their positions, qualifications and official allowances or capacities to acquire supplemental incomes.

Neither the penal code nor the commentaries nor the legal literature contain a precise definition for bribery. What is more, the word has almost disappeared from the legal language and has been replaced by the concept of "material benefit." In spite of this the current concept of bribery persists in the public's consciousness which, in general, conforms with the obligatory law. Bribery is considered to be a sum of money or a present given to an official to take care of, or the promise to take care of, some matter even though the matter is entirely legal (the official will take care of the matter faster or better), and even to obtain his good will. "For the bribe giver, a bribe is not an end in itself, but it merely represents a way to take care of some matter," write Poplawski and Surkont in their book "The Crime of Bribery." A bribe is qualified by a couple of characteristic features: a material advantage is obtained for oneself or someone else (according to a judgment of the Supreme Court, it can be a relative or someone that has a beneficial interest), the bribe taker performs a public function for this individual, and, finally, a service or at least the promise of a service occurs in return for the bribe.

From the court calendars we have cases of bribery, for example, regarding a promise to speed up the allocation of living quarters, the sale to a private workshop of scarce raw materials reserved for state enterprises, the contracting of profitable jobs, and the like. These transactions, wherein an official or officials who can provide a service appear on one side and on the other side are people desiring this service, today can be defined as classical bribery. It is a threat to the impartial, proper functioning of official duties. This is actually why most commentaries including also Prof Andrejew state: "Adverse bribery or official venality is a blow to the proper functioning of an institution." Over the past years, however, a new type of bribery, in addition to classical bribery, has arisen in Poland, one that does not fit any of the classical examples described here.

Bribery in its new forms is not individuals giving a bribe to an official to take care of some private matter, but it is rather bribery among officials of cooperating institutions. Among this type of bribery are those bribes suppliers give a wholesaler for better supplies of goods or speedier deliveries, those bribes investors give to executors, for example, to

increase the number of construction workers, those bribes some union activists give for vacation allocations for their members, and so forth. Normally these bribes occur where an organization is not up to par, where unreasonable discipline hampers workers' initiatives or where so-called objective difficulties occur that cannot be surmounted by legal means. Naturally, the problem arises as to where to get the material resources for bribery purposes, since no one (and most cannot), of course, pay out of their own pockets. In addition to funds required for various types of "incentives" for colleagues in other enterprises, funds are often accumulated which are designated for "bungled work." The acceptance of compensation for work even though it is bungled is never treated as a bribe despite the fact that we are dealing here with an activity that is contrary to regulations.

Not too long ago I came across an incident that was very typical for this specific type of bribery. One of Warsaw's machinetool factories was having severe transportation problems with the railroad. It had been trying with difficulty to lease for immediate use some cranes (the factory had none of its own). In the meantime, railroad car charges for late unloadings continued to increase. The manager of the transportation section, an energetic woman, managed to resolve the problem by leasing, on her own, unengaged cranes she came across by chance and paying for these cranes under the counter, of course. Appropriate funds for these payments were lacking, to say nothing of the fact that the factory accounts could not acknowledge undocumented outlays. The manager arranged to overstate the special payments for workers (the funds for these payments were large and generally not used), and the workers, in turn, returned part of the payments, which at times were significant, for the extra outlays of the transportation section. In general, the manager's actions were condoned. The leased cranes made the workers' jobs easier and improved the economic results of the enterprise, which did not pay a single grosz over the last 2 years for late railroad car unloadings. But one day a disgruntled subordinate informed on the manager. As a result, the manager was judged to be guilty of accepting a bribe and the money received from her subordinates (it was a small amount) was treated as if it was spent for her own private needs.

The Court of the First Instance was unusually strict with her. The verdict was 2 years' imprisonment, a large fine and prohibition from being a manager for 5 years. The Court of the Second Instance, however, suspended the imprisonment, taking into consideration the excellent results of her managerial work and her unreproachful past. But her actions--with the knowledge of the entire section and probably with the quiet approval of her superiors--be considered bribing in the classical sense? It does not seem so. I know of institutions in which workers freely paid out certain sums of money for errand boys and typists. Who administered these sums, and were they bribe takers? In other cases, individuals have been placed on an institution's payroll who never worked in the institution and who were paid small amounts. And in still other institutions money was obtained by means

that come close to unexamined contrivances. Nonetheless, because of such manipulations, which of course are well-known phenomena, even though they are harmful and demoralizing to the workers, the enterprises executed and even exceeded their plans. Can we speak of benefits to people permitting such activities? Perhaps benefits do accrue in some far-off development in the form of awards, premiums or glamor, but it certainly does not play a fundamental role. Of course there are people who are not discouraged by the sight of obstacles, even if they are legal regulations. Then when they get tripped up, they say in the courtrooms that they acted only for the good of their enterprises, and to support this they also cite appropriate figures. Obviously their crimes should not be excused. Violations of regulations and the demoralization of workers are activities that are always reprehensible, even when the end is supposed to justify the means. In their activities, however, there is a lot less danger to the social order than there is in classical bribery. After all, in their talks and discussions that take place outside the courtrooms, even some jurists agree with this.

The vast majority of the verdicts rendered by our courts are understood and approved by the public. This is one indication of the public's awareness of the law which identifies fundamental legal norms with people's moral principles. As traditionally perceived, bribery is among the universally condemned crimes because it undermines the faith of the citizens in the impartial, honest and equitable settlement of their problems. However, with regard to the new forms of bribery, this undermining is incomparably less.

Although treated with full severity by the penal code, these new types of bribery enjoy a certain public indulgence which should not be treated lightly, because new phenomena do not always fit in within the frameworks of more stringent codes.

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ROLE OF YPA, DELEGATE SYSTEM DISCUSSED AT LCY CONGRESS

Responsibility Is a Prerequisite

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The first participant in the discussion on the second day of work of the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy was Raif Dizdarevic (Bosnia Hercegovina), who spoke about the ideological struggle of the League of Communists in the development of the system.

Dizdarevic stressed that responsibility is an essential prerequisite of the effective functioning of the system.

Dizdarevic advocated joint teamwork by all bearers of functions in society. This would be a collective thing, together with joint responsibility, which is the prerequisite for unity. This is, besides, the best way to limit leadership tendencies and would prevent the work of individual forums being reduced to formalism, such as also takes place. By means of such work, individuals cover up their unhealthy ambitions which cause difficulties in the development of self-management in their environment. Dizdarevic also advocated consistent application of the principle of alternation of cadres in all functions. He also spoke of the exceptional importance of agreement-making and contracting in the creation of federative policy, for which there is no alternative, as he said, for this is the foundation of the equality of our socialist community.

Kiro Hadzi Vasilev (Macedonia) spoke of the realization of human freedoms in our country and on our understanding of these freedoms.

In his address, Predrag Djuric (YPA) said among other things that the LCY and the working class have exerted great efforts toward strengthening the defense forces of society. The Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) and all defense elements of society have never been more ready than now to defend the country and its socialist self-managing society.

In addition to military training, the development of political relations is at the center of attention of all members of the YPA. It is considered that the constant advancement of political relations in the YPA represents one of the sources of our army's strength. Members of the YPA make a great contribution both to development of political relations in their ranks, and also in society as a whole. Respect for man and his personality, his work, represents one of the basic principles on which life is based in the units and installations of the army. This motivates all members of the YPA successfully to carry out their very responsible task.

Young men are now coming into the army who were born and brought up in socialist Yugoslavia. This, of course, facilitates work on their education and represents the quality which is seriously counted upon in the army.

Speaking of the part played in the country's political life by communist members of the YPA, Predrag Djuric stressed that these are among the most active socio-political workers in the area in which they live. It should also be mentioned that members of the YPA are included in the delegate system, and that at the last elections over 100 delegations were elected.

There is still insufficient experience in the development of the delegate system, although a major step forward has been made in its development over the past 4 years, said inter alia Dragoslav Markovic.

In Dragoslav Markovic's opinion there are difficulties in the realization of the delegate system, both objective and subjective. Dragoslav Markovic devoted his report before the delegates in the commission to these difficulties, giving a number of proposals as to how to overcome them.

The development of the delegate system is closely linked with the level of self-managing relations which we have succeeded in developing in associated labor. Markovic assessed that the reproductive capacity of associated labor is as yet insufficient, and that interest in organization is lagging. It is essential for the development of the delegate system that the material position of associated labor be strengthened.

There are certain weaknesses in agreement-making and contracting, with agreements being made without argument and facts, and on a narrow regional basis. Markovic attributes great importance to political and social control of the implementation of the laws and decisions adopted; agreements and contracts must acquire the force of law. Dragoslav Markovic concluded his report by stating that the role of the state is still a major one, and by advocating greater control of the work of the executive organs.

Party Should Function More Directly

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--report on the work of the Commission for Ideo-Political and Organizational Development of the League of Communists, for Cadre and Actional Training and Statutory Questions"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--During the 3 days of work in the Commission for Ideo-Political and Organizational Development of the League of Communists, for Cadre and Actional Training and Statutory Questions, 108 delegates took part in the debates, and over 550 delegates and guests attended the sessions.

Sava Savatic, reporting on the commission's work, stressed that the focus of the discussion rested on the realization of the leading ideo-political and avantgarde role of the League of Communists in the system of socialist self-management. The delegates gave their support to Comrade Tito's report in its entirety, and they were unanimous in their appraisal that President Tito had this time, too, as always in the past, made an exceptional contribution to the development of the League of Communists, to its ideo-political and actional training, and also to strengthening the role of all other organized socialist forces in the struggle to preserve and further develop the heritage of our socialist revolution.

All delegates taking part in the work of the commission assessed that the authority and influence of the League of Communists in the working class and the people had increased in the period between the congresses, and that by its program orientation, organization, and practical activity the League is increasingly asserting itself in all social environments as their internal driving and avantgarde force.

Stress was nevertheless laid on the fact, said Savatic, that the League of Communists must function in an even more direct and organized way, and by more democratic methods within the delegate system, in associated labor, and in the overall political system of our socialist self-managing democracy.

The delegates devoted particular attention to the activity of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and their members. It was stressed that the basic organizations should be able--more independently and in faster time--to critically detect, analyze, and elucidate the essence of the phenomena in the environment in which they function,and that they should be able to develop democratic relations and stimulate the creative involvement of communists and others in solving all problems. Giving their support to the basic solution regarding the organizational and actional linking of communists and basic organizations, which is contained in the proposal for amendments and addenda to the LCY statute, the delegates stressed the need to find more adequate forms of organizational and actional linking of communists in all rnvironments.

In order for the League of Communists to continue to successfully function as the organized revolutionary force of the working class and all working people, the delegates stressed the demand for systematic and better organized work to be carried out in improving ideopolitical education and in continuing the Marxist education of members of the League of Communists. Such a type of education should make it possible for people to apply in revolutionary practice the theoretical knowledge they have acquired, and should enable every communist and working man to better understand the essence of self-managing social processes and the contradictions in our development.

The delegates devoted particular attention to the realization of the established principles and criteria of cadre policy. Advocating the greater influence of League of Communist members and working people on cadre policy, the delegates expressed their determination to more effectively remove formalism, fractionalism, and privatization in decision-making on cadre decisions beyond self-managing organs and bodies of sociopolitical organizations.

Sava Savatic informed the delegates that, during the commission's work, six amendments had been put forward to that part of the resolution relating to the tasks in the further ideo-political and organizational development of the League of Communists and cadre training, and four amendments had been put forward to the proposed amendments and addenda to the LCY statute.

CSO: 2800

MEETINGS HELD WITH FOREIGN DELEGATES TO LCY CONGRESS

Discuss Belgrade, Havana Conferences

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, received a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah attending the LCY Congress, led by Amar Duv, member of the General People's Congress and chairman of the Bureau of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress.

During the meeting, they exchanged information on the topical sociopolitical situation in Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and on activities of the two parties in domestic and international fields. They also discussed relations between the LCY and the General People's Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and further promotion of cooperation. The policy of nonalinement, and the activity of the nonalined countries within the framework of preparations for the ministerial conference in Belgrade and the summit conference in Havana next year were the main topics of conversation.

Both sides stated with satisfaction that relations between the two friendly and nonalined countries were successfully developing and that great possibilities exist for further development of cooperation.

Dobroslav Culafic acquainted the delegation with the development of the system of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia, and the main tasks of the 11th LCY Congress.

Syrian Ba'th Party Group

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2210 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today had a long friendly conversation with the delegation of the Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th Party which is attending the LCY Congress under the leadership of Muhammad

Jabir Bajbuj, deputy general secretary of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Party.

Muhammad Bajbuj conveyed greetings and best wishes to Comrade Tito from Hafiz Al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, briefed the guests on the sociopolitical development of self-managing socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia. They especially talked about mutual relations and cooperation between the two nonalined and friendly countries, and about Yugoslavia's and Syria's efforts to solve the Middle East crisis.

CSO: 2800

REPORT DETAILS LCY ROLE IN DEFENSE MATTERS

Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2030, 22 Jun 78 pp 13-15 AU

[Excerpt from the report on the work of the LCY and the LCY Central Committee in the period between the 10th and the 11th LCY congresses submitted to the 11th LCY Congress entitled: "The Activity of the League of Communists in the Field of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection"]

[Text] The 10th LCY Congress determined the most important tasks and provided a powerful impetus for the further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The revolutionary changes in production relations and in the development of the socioeconomic and political system on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor have made a powerful contribution to strengthening and organizing defense and protection in all structures of the society and opened new possibilities for strengthening the defense and self-protection capability of our self-managing society.

The process of constantly strengthening the moral-political organizational and material-technical capability of the society for defense and protection has continued and has been accelerated during the past period and thus the concept of all-people's defense is being increasingly more successfully realized in all of its aspects and in all spheres.

The League of Communists initiated with its ideological-political action broad activity in the realization of social self-protection which is developing into an organized and united activity of all sociopolitical factors in the protection of the basic values and achievements of our society and as a part of the process of further democratization of sociopolitical relations and of strengthening the social position of the workers class and the working people. By mastering this function as their constitutive element, our political system and its institutions assert their capability to successfully overcome the difficulties and the opposition hindering the development of socialist self-management.

All-people's defense and social self-protection are built on unified sociopolitical foundations and they realize their unified aims. In this they are mutually intertwined and complimentary, retaining certain specific

characteristics of their own in their organization and in the methods of fulfilling their roles. Proceeding from this, the League of Communists has devoted significant attention to formulating and insuring unity of action and to directing, linking and coordinating all subjective factors of defense and protection.

As a result of the implementation of the constitutional solutions and the conceptual positions in all-people's defense and social self-protection in accordance with the character of modern warfare and the experiences of our socialist revolution, the focal point of the defense and protection training and organization is being transferred more and more to the basic self-managing organizations, communities and communes, as the ones that basically carry out the work and activities in these spheres, which has raised some new questions and more complex tasks for all the organized social forces and primarily for the League of Communists.

In the past period, the League of Communists has successfully carried out its role of the leading and cohesive force in all the spheres of the defense and self-protection organization and training of our society. It has conducted ideological and political actions for solving open questions and mastering resistance tendencies and other subjective shortcomings in the realization of the defense concept. It stimulated to activity and strengthened the ideopolitical unity of all the factors in building all-people's defense and social self-protection.

All-People's Defense

The League of Communists paid in the past period great attention to the further development of all the defense potential and, within this framework, to the strengthening and modernization of the armed forces. In addition it attaches importance to a greater involvement of the subjects of the political system in defense affairs, with a stress on the organization and training of the social base, the cadre questions of all-people's defense, the ideopolitical and professional training of territorial defense and the people as a whole, and the problems of the defense organization and preparation of the economy and the social activities.

Significant results have been achieved in socializing defense affairs. Decisionmaking in these affairs has been manifested to an increasing degree as an integral part of the rights, responsibilities and obligations of the working people and citizens, associated labor organizations, local and sociopolitical communities and delegate assemblies. All-people's defense is an integral part of the overall development of our socioeconomic and political system, education, science, culture, health and other fields.

Together with other sociopolitical organizations, especially the SAWP, the League of Communists with its broad political action strongly influenced the strengthening of the ideological and political consciousness and the conviction of the working people and citizens in the strength of all-people's

defense and the ability to oppose aggression under any conditions. This contributed to a great extent to a successful realization of the defense concept, to the increase in the preparedness and activities of the working people and citizens and self-managing subjects, in specific actions of defense organization in various societal structures and the strengthening of the system of all-people's defense as a whole. The readiness of our country to deter aggression and its ability to successfully resist it if it does occur, and to insure its independence, territorial integrity and its constitutional system have been increased.

Objective difficulties and contradictions of social development, resistance and shortcomings appearing in the implementation the 10th LCY Congress decisions, the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law, are also reflected in the field of all-people's defense and social protection. There have been delays in the implementation of the constitutional rights and responsibilities pertaining to defense affairs, especially those of the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and communes, so that these have not yet sufficiently become the bearers of the basic activities in this field. Decisionmaking on defense preparation questions is sometimes still kept within professional and other expert organs. Insufficiently informing the working people and citizens about specific questions of the organization and preparation of defense limits their ability, views, and in some places practices, too, in defense organization are present, and this slows the process of the socialization of defense affairs.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium, the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and the LCY Conference in the Yugoslav People's Army and their organs have regularly analyzed and assessed the situation and the results in all-people's defense and have guided the directions of the activities of the social factors involved in its development and strengthening, which has considerably contributed to all-people's defense becoming even more a part of the regular ideopolitical activities and the content of work by the organs and leaderships of the LCY.

The activities of the basic organizations of the League of Communists at all levels are not yet such that they would adequately strengthen the responsibility of all the subjective forces in the basic self-managing organizations and communities for the development of all-people's defense.

Efforts have been made to regularly engage delegate assemblies and the entire delegate structure in defense affairs, especially in the drafting and adoption of defense plans and measures in the socialist republics, provinces and other sociopolitical communities. The League of Communists has striven for all-people's defense to become an element in and part of the content of planning at all the levels of sociopolitical communities, local communities and basic organizations of associated labor, which makes it possible for all the available forces and material resources to be mobilized in an organized way on a long-term basis and to be economically utilized for defense needs.

Considerable progress has been made in the field of financing the defense preparations of society, in which respect the accord of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces on allocating a part of funds from the national income for financing this social activity has contributed to a great extent. This makes it possible for the sociopolitical communities, associated labor organizations and other social subjects to adopt decisions on the allocation of material means in accordance with their possibilities and needs. However, further efforts are needed to insure within this framework an appropriate allocation of material means in the field of commodity reserves and for scientific research activities for defense purposes.

The problems of all-people's defense have also been incorporated in the statutes of the communes and local communities and the statutes, agreements and other self-managing acts of associated labor organizations and self-managing interest communities. This has contributed to a considerable extent to a better organization, planning, financing and directing of the building of all-people's defense in general.

Measures have been taken for more comprehensive preparations of local communities and associated labor organizations, and for finding the best forms of defense organization which make possible broader and more efficient participation by the working people and citizens in the most varied defense activities in extraordinary situations, in war and in temporarily occupied territories. Defense training and preparations of the social base is one of the most important focal points in the efforts by society to further develop all-people's defense, particularly since, from the viewpoint of the defense protection tasks in all possible situations, the activities in these spheres are most concretely linked at the base. These questions demand further ideopolitical clarifications as well as practical solutions by appropriate expert organs, for the level of involvement or the mass participation of working people in defense preparations depends on the organization of the base.

Organized ideopolitical action by the League of Communists and other socialist forces have been overcoming more rapidly the former occurrences of the exaggerated role of the executive, business and expert organs and their partial isolation and independence from the delegate base, which were also conditioned by insufficient activities by sociopolitical factors. Significant results achieved in the socialization of defense have also influenced a more successful determination of the criteria and procedures in protecting secrets in all-people's defense.

The League of Communists has strived for a quicker establishment of cooperation and harmonization of defense preparations among sociopolitical communities, associated labor organizations, especially composite organizations and so-called big systems, and sociopolitical or local communities in whose territory they are located.

Associated labor organizations have succeeded in a relatively short period in accelerating their work on defense preparations affairs and in regulating essential questions of production, trade and services and their own organization under war and other extraordinary conditions. The League of Communists and self-managing organs in associated labor organizations now more than ever pay attention to questions of defense preparations and include them in their regular production and development activities.

However, serious difficulties are caused in a number of associated labor organizations by the lack of coordination of their plans for war production, trade and services with the plans of the sociopolitical communities, and the nonexistence of precise requests in this respect at all the levels from the federation to the communes. In some composite organizations of associated labor, the plans for war requirements production are not coordinated with the actual abilities of these organizations, and there are no assessments of their own potentials, of the ability to procure production materials or energy supplies, and of their cooperation with other enterprises.

The League of Communists has paid considerable attention to the provision of constant commodity reserves both for the requirements of armed struggle and for the requirements of society. This has contributed to a more organized and comprehensive approach to the provision, distribution and replenishment of the reserves. The reserves at the federal level are on the whole provided according to the determined pace, and more is done in this respect in the republics, provinces, communes and basic organizations of associated labor, too.

The organizations and organs of the League of Communists in associated labor organizations that are of special importance for war production have considerably contributed, in cooperation with League of Communists organizations in sociopolitical communities and the armed forces, to a more successful solution of the problem of supplementing the key cadres necessary for war production, although much remains to be done in this respect.

Considerable attention has been devoted to the questions of cadre policy in all-people's defense. Cadre development and cadre policy are now more successfully following the development of the all-people's defense system and are on the whole successful in finding solutions for the increased demand for cadres, especially as regards insuring proportionate representation of all communities and all peoples and nationalities of our country among the cadres in the armed forces and in defense tasks in society. The structure of the officer personnel has improved considerably, the cadres in all parts of the armed forces are being rejuvenated and mature, and morally-politically firm and professionally capable cadres are provided for the leading positions in territorial defense. Considerable progress has been made in strengthening the status and social security of the cadres serving in the armed forces, which also essentially contributes to their ideological-political firmness and unit. Increasingly better results are being achieved in the entry of young people into military schools and academies,

as a result of the efforts of the League of Communists and other subjective forces as well as sociopolitical communities. The number of League of Communists members among the reserve military officers has also increased. The number of younger communists among the reserve military officers and soldiers, who have war assignments in the armed forces, is constantly increasing.

The organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in sociopolitical communities have devoted greater attention to the ideological-political and professional preparation for all-people's defense of the working people and citizens, and especially the youth. These topics have become a component of the ideological-political work by the League of Communists and by other sociopolitical organizations. The communal committees of the League of Communists have contributed more than previously to better and more organized ideological-political training of members of territorial defense. The programs on subjects concerning all-people's defense and social self-protection in all schools are more substantive and of higher quality.

Great attention has been devoted to organizing various all-people's defense exercises as an important form of training and of testing the defense preparedness of the population and all subjective forces of society. This particularly applies to a better concept and more comprehensive participation by all sociopolitical factors in the joint exercises of the armed forces and certain structures of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system which, by their organization and their conduct, have made possible to a greater extent than previously a more effective coordination of all defense components in sociopolitical communities and in organizations of associated labor. However, the experience and knowledge gained at these exercises continue to indicate certain weaknesses which are reflected in a one-sided approach and lack of initiative by the leaderships of the League of Communists and the most responsible political organs of sociopolitical communities in programming, conducted and participation in all stages of these exercises.

Greater attention has been devoted in the recent period to organizing and preparing all social subjective factors for various forms of struggle and resistance in a temporarily occupied territory. This question is increasingly more evident in all of the all-people's defense exercises, and measures are also being taken for a more complex scientific perception and research of the needs and determination of the tasks in this communists have devoted attention to their own preparations for work under war and emergency conditions. Many committees have amended and supplemented the existing instructions on the forms of activity and organization of the League of Communists under war conditions.

The Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense are developing and growing in the spirit of the basic ideological orientations of the League of Communists, are strengthening the unity and deepening their class revolutionary character. The armed forces have become an even firmer supporting basis for an unhindered formation and development of socialist self-managing relations and an important factor in averting aggression.

Following the 10th Congress, the League of Communists, all social factors and the entire personnel of the armed forces have been constantly engaged in the work to modernize and prepare the armed forces and to heighten their combat readiness and moral-political unity. With its systematic solutions in training and the quality of training and by mastering and introducing modern equipment and armaments and raising the level of professional training of cadres and their ideological-political preparedness, the Yugoslav People's Army has achieved a higher level of organization and combat capability in all of its elements. The fire power, the combat abilities and the level of training of all branches of the Yugoslav People's Army have increased and improved. The leadership and commanding have been further advanced and their efficient functioning has been insured.

Great results have been also achieved in the combat preparation of the war units of the army and the mobilization, organizational, material-technical, cadre and other questions have been solved in a better manner and the build-up of these units has become a constant concern of all factors in society and in the Yugoslav People's Army. The committees of the League of Communists exist and work in all war units. As companied with the earlier period, there are now more members of the League of Communists among the reserve officers assigned to officers' duties in war units and their social structure has improved considerably.

The League of Communists has strived for better material-technical equipment and supply of the Yugoslav People's Army and the armed forces as a whole. The new system of supply to the rear has been adopted and is being successfully implemented. In the same way the technical modernization, the equipping with modern weapons and the fulfillment of other combat needs of the armed forces are realized primarily on the basis of the country's own sources and possibilities and in accordance with its economic and other possibilities. The orientation to increasing the country's own production is being increasingly more successfully realized through the mastering of production of new weapons and military equipment by the country's own industry and through the reconstruction, modernization and expansion of the industrial capacities for the production of weapons and equipment. The scientific research work in the Yugoslav People's Army has been intensified and it has become linked on a broader basis with the scientific institutions in society which are also themselves more successfully and efficiently joining in the programs of development and modernization of the armed forces. Officers must be more quickly prepared and must be encouraged to more effectively apply the results of science in their work and participate in generalizing the experiences of their own practice.

The school system for the needs of the armed forces has been advanced in accordance with the views of the 10th Congress. New instruction programs and plans have been introduced and brought up-to-date and into accord with the contemporary requirements of the professional and ideological-political training of military officers. The system of military schools makes possible more efficient and economical schooling and the realization of a greater

unity of the general education, military professional, technical, political and other aims in the training of cadres and the development of scientific research work and the schooling and perfecting of scientific cadres in the appropriate military schools.

The organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army is further becoming more capable ideologically and for action, and its organizational structure has been adapted to the living and working conditions of communists in the army's units and institutions. The possibilities and practice of direct participation by members of the League of Communists in formulating and implementing the views and decisions of the basic organizations, organs and forums of the LCY are expanding.

The LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army is manifesting itself as the leading ideological-political force in the implementation of the views and decisions of the 10th LCY Congress in the development of the army and, on this basis, as the decisive factor of the socialist consciousness and unity of members of the Yugoslav People's Army and of deepening the army's revolutionary workers class and all-people character. The communists and the LCY basic organizations and leaderships in the Yugoslav People's Army have been in the mainstream of the struggle to realize the program and policy of the League of Communists in the army community and in the wider social community.

The ideological political work and Marxist education and training of members of the Yugoslav People's Army is part of the Revolutionary political action of our society, the combat development of our army, the heightening of the moral-political unity of its members. All the subjective factors in the Yugoslav People's Army under the leadership of the League of Communists are directly engaged in the training of members of the army on the basis of the ideology of Marxism, the revolutionary traditions of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav socialist patriotism and the achievements and values of the socialist self-managing development of our society.

The programs of the ideological-political work and of Marxist education and training of members of the army are being constantly updated on the questions of social development, socialist self-management, development and activity by the League of Communists, the international workers movement and development of the concept of all-people's defense and the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia.

Despite great successes in the strengthening of combat readiness and the moral-political unity of the Yugoslav People's Army and the armed forces in general, all the possibilities have not yet been exploited and all the competent factors have not yet been included in a sufficient degree in the work to realize the medium-term plan of development and modernization of the armed forces.

Developing on the foundations of socialist self-management and on the rich experiences of the national liberation war, territorial defense is being built and made fit so that it may, accompanied by a conscious participation by other defense subjects, fulfill the tasks of armed combat, control and protection of the entire territory under any conditions and participate in the overall resistance to a contemporary aggressor.

Territorial defense as part of the unified armed forces grows into a million-strong armed forces and the widest form of organization and preparation of society for an armed resistance to aggression. Ideopolitical work in territorial defense has advanced, and the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in the sociopolitical communities, and especially the communal committees, have particularly contributed to this. League of Communists aktivs have been established in all the territorial defense units. The League of Communists strove in the past period so that the territorial defense could enable the broader and fuller involvement, greater initiative and responsibility of the working people and citizens, youths, women, associated labor organizations, local communities, sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations in organizing territorial defense and accomplishing its tasks.

The League of Communists has initiated broad ideopolitical action for the further development of territorial defense, its organizational completion in accordance with the changes in the political system and its broader social function in all-people's defense and social-protection.

Although much has been done in the past few years in the organization and training for civil defense, which has developed into a several-million-strong force of organized units, staffs and other components, it still lags behind the requirements of its envisaged role in war and in emergency conditions. Measures for the protection and saving of people and material goods in natural disasters and various accidents have not as yet been sufficiently present in its building.

On the basis of the SFRY presidency documents on the policy and the development aims of civil defense in the 1976-85 period, the sociopolitical communities, local communities, associated labor organizations and other organizations and communities have prepared their medium-term plans for the development of civil defense, and better conditions have been created in this way for its further development.

League of Communists Activities in Implementing Social Self-Protection

Laying down uniform ideological and political foundations of the organization and implementation of social self-protection--as manifestation and a function of self-managing social relations and an integral part of the struggle to further develop and democratize the sociopolitical system--the League of Communists has contributed to the provision of the basic preconditions for its successful development. In this way the socialization

process has been accelerated also in the field of security, and it has increasingly become an organized action by all sociopolitical factors and working people and citizens.

The results in the development of social self-protection have contributed in the past period to strengthening the overall ability and organization of our society to successfully oppose all the phenomena and tendencies with which its values and achievements are attacked or endangered. With an increased political activity and a greater mobilization of practically all organized social forces in the struggle against anti-self-managing and antisocialist occurrences, the scope for activities by the enemies has been considerably restricted, and the measures for the protection of the constitutional system, self-managing and other rights of the working people, social property and public peace and order have become more efficient.

Intensive activities have been developed in bringing to life the ideological and political foundations of social self-protection, the strengthening of the consciousness and responsibility of all the social subjects for its implementation and the preparation of the self-managing and other institutions of our political system for the implementation of the rights and duties in this field. These activities have been very widely accepted as a part of the process of the self-managing transformation of society and the overall social trends and have been further stimulated by all organized socialist forces.

The programs of ideopolitical preparations of the League of Communists organizations and members, the activities of other sociopolitical organizations, various seminars and consultations and the public information media have made a significant contribution to explaining the ideological foundations and the concrete organization of self-protection. The content of social self-protection is being more fully integrated into the ideological, sociopolitical, educational and training, information and propaganda, and other actions by organized socialist forces.

The building of social self-protection and the mastering of its essence is linked with the development of self-managing relations and the political security situation in specific social communities. The intensified struggle against illegal, anti-self-managing, technobureaucratic and other negative occurrences and hostile activities and the struggle to overcome a liberal and passive attitude toward them strengthened the consciousness of the working people and citizens about social self-protection as their class and self-managing interests and as their most adequate form of protection of self-managing society.

The League of Communists paid significant attention to overcoming the lack of understanding and apprehension over the essence and the whole content of social self-protection, which appeared chiefly as a consequence of insufficient ideopolitical work and remnants of the old consciousness, but also of various subjective shortcomings. Some of these were the beliefs in a spontaneous development of self-protection or its realization as a special

organization with an emphasized institutional framework, instead of seeing it as a regular function, constitutional right and duty of all social subjects. The actions of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces have been overcoming the traditionalist and other conservative beliefs according to which special organs and specialized services are responsible for the security and protection of society and which see social self-protection as an additional mechanism and an "extended arm" of state organs, primarily of the public and state security services. These most frequently have their origin in technobureaucratic, liberal and other resistances to the development of social self-protection and the socialization of security affairs, which in their essence are resistances to our self-managing development and policy of the League of Communists.

All social factors have been encouraged to carry out social self-protection as their own interest and constitutional right and as a continuous and comprehensive activity in the protection of the constitutional system, self-managing rights of the working people, social property and other social values. Despite visible results, social self-protection in some communities still amounts to a limited collection of measures and activities of a physical-technical nature and other protection methods of buildings and property, and in some places it is fully organized within the all-people's defense services. In social self-protection measures, the stress is chiefly on measures of resistance to the enemies, while the protection of self-managing rights and social property still does not occupy its proper place in the programs and activities of the sociopolitical organizations, self-managing organ and other subjects of self-protection.

The strengthening of ideopolitical and other prerequisites for a more rapid socialization of security affairs has been at the center of attention of the League of Communista and other organized socialist forces, so that the working people and other self-managing subjects of society, implementing their constitutional rights and obligations in this field, may more directly assume care and responsibility for their self-protection organization and the organization of the protection of society as a whole.

This process, however, is sometimes understood as a decentralization of the functions of the state in the field of defense and not as their social transformation on the basis of socialist self-management and an active factor of the development of our political system. The activities of social self-protection are sometimes locked within some expert services, select bodies and organs, or they appear as a special sector of work in sociopolitical organizations and even the League of Communists.

Working people and citizens manifested their readiness to participate in specific self-protection actions and to resist in their self-managing organizations and communities various occurrences undermining legality, socialist norms of behavior and self-managing relations, but the level of their direct involvement has depended on the development of self-managing relations and appropriate organizational forms through which they would

join in the measures and actions for the protection of social values, and on their level of information about the most important questions of security and protection in a given social community. In those associated labor organizations, local and other communities in which the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs, proceedings from a political and security assessment of the situation, have determined the specific tasks of the several social factors and the forms of their self-protection organization, the initiative, activities and vigilance of the working people and citizens have considerably increased, and they have taken an increasing amount of care and responsibility for the protection of the conditions and results of their work and of other social values.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium has analyzed the results, experiences and the most important ideopolitical questions of the realization of social self-protection and has pointed out the tasks of the League of Communists organizations and leaderships and of other societal subjects in the further socialization of security affairs and in the organization of self-protection at the base of society, in the local communities and the basic organizations of associated labor. The Presidium endorsed the existing forms and pointed out the need to develop such new forms of organizing these cells of society as will, respecting the present situation and the positive traditions of the national liberation war, make possible the more massive participation and training of the working people and citizens for social self-protection tasks in all situations, including all-people's resistance. Various forms of organization of people's protection, units of social-protection, village guards and the like are asserting themselves in some republics.

The central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and the committee of the LCY Conference in the Yugoslav People's Army and their organs have organized and assessed current questions of security and protection, initiated political actions and insured ideological and action unity of all social factors in the strengthening of social self-protection and its integration in the self-managing socialist system, proceeding from the uniform ideological convictions of the LCY.

The communal organs of the League of Communists have assessed the political security situation, directed and encouraged the ideopolitical work in explaining the foundations and essence of social self-protection, coordinated the work of sociopolitical organs and organizations in their regions and initiated individual measures and actions of social self-protection.

Questions of social self-protection are increasingly a subject of regular activities by the majority of the League of Communists organizations. Some organizations and organs of the League of Communists, however, are still at the initial stage of mastering these problems, and some display occurrences of generalized and campaign-like work. The League of Communists has not been sufficiently active in the SAWP, in other sociopolitical and social organizations, the delegate bodies and the self-managing interest communities for the purpose of the most successful realization of their role and tasks in social self-protection.

Taken as a whole, the development of social self-protection enriches the content of work, strengthens the ideological and action unity and increases political vigilance and the overall activities of the members and organizations of the League of Communists.

The sociopolitical and many social organizations gathered in the SAWP have determined their tasks and activity programs, contributed to a wide political mobilization of the public and the explanation of the problems of social self-protection and influenced its development, in a relatively short period, into a more organized activity of social, self-managing and state organs and organizations. However, the programs of individual sociopolitical organizations are often generalized and do not contain concrete tasks and directions of action in strengthening security and protection. Where greater activity was displayed only by forums, no progress has been made beyond information and explanations or a declarative adoption of principles positions.

The assessments of the security and protection situation in some communities exhibit formalism, superficial approaches and an exclusive reliance on information supplied by security organs. One-sided, incomplete and politically insufficiently considered assessments, without a proper characterization of the situation, cannot serve as a basis for the initiation of sociopolitical and other actions and the guidance of all self-protection subjects. There are some League of Communists Organizations and leaderships that very rarely assess the political and security situation in the communities in which they work.

The assembly and the presidency of the SFRY, the Federal Executive Council and respective organs and organizations in the republics and provinces dealt actively with questions of social self-protection within the fields of their power. With their initiatives, positions and recommendations they considerably contributed to the determination of the responsibility of sociopolitical communities and their organs and self-managing and other subjects for the state of the security and protection of society, a fuller determination of the role and powers of security organs and services, the coordination of their work and their preparations as regards organization, cadres and materiel.

The most important questions pertaining to the realization of social self-protection and the basic tasks of its responsible factors have been regulated by republican and provincial laws, the instruction on realizing self-protection in the Yugoslav People's Army, the statutes of local communities and communes and the general self-managing acts of organizations of associated labor. A large number of self-managing social bodies, that is, commissions, committees, councils and other bodies for social self-protection have been formed and have begun to function. Organizational, cadre, technical and other measures have been taken in nearly all social communities to insure a more effective protection of social property, establishments and so forth.

The development of social self-protection has also contributed to an intensified activity and more efficient functioning of state organs and professional services which have made an important contribution to its realization, especially by directly linking themselves with other subjective factors of self-protection. The positive trend of integration of these organs and services within the political system and of their wider opening toward all organized socialist forces in the service of development of self-management has further asserted itself. These organs and services are increasingly successfully suppressing the activity of external and internal enemies, preventing criminal and other socially harmful activities and, at the same time, striving more or less successfully to harmonize their activities and their methods of work with the developments and requirements of social self-protection during the past period these organs and services have been strengthened in their cadres in the spirit of the LCY cadre policy and have become better prepared organizationally, materially and technically.

The organs of internal affairs have provided greater and better organized professional assistance in normatively regulating and organizing social self-protection in sociopolitical and local communities and in work and other organizations, particularly by more effectively informing other subjective factors of self-protection on security questions. The cooperation and coordination among the security organs and services in the federation and in the republics and provinces have been considerably strengthened.

The organizations and members of the League of Communists in justice organs, in the social accounting service, the inspection services and in the administration organs of sociopolitical communities have been the initiators and main promoters of a more effective and resolute activity by these organs and services in the struggle against antisocialist and anti-self-managing phenomena, in uncovering and preventing unlawful, criminal and other socially harmful actions. The cooperation of these organs and services with delegate assemblies and with self-managing and other sociopolitical organs and organizations has improved. However, they still do not devote sufficient attention to following and analyzing socially harmful phenomena and to informing the sociopolitical organs and organizations on the origins and causes of these phenomena in order to enable them to take measures for their more successful elimination.

The concepts of self-sufficiency and the primacy of the state functions performed by them, the phenomena of routine approach, of closing within the narrow frameworks of their own departments and services, and of traditionalism as well as other phenomena that hinder their integration within the social self-protection system are still apparent in some organs and services.

With their activities and initiatives and by encouraging self-managing and other organs and sociopolitical organizations and the working people, the new constitutional institutions for the protection of self-managing rights and social property and especially the social legal officers for

self-management are eliminating with their conscious action various irregularities and anti-self-managing phenomena in the communities in which they appear and are asserting themselves as important factors of social self-protection. They contribute to more full cooperation among all the subjective factors responsible for the social protection of self-managing rights and social property and they are also engaged in the work connected with other questions of social supervision and control. As a very important factor of social self-protection, the self-managing workers' control is not as yet sufficiently effective, among other things, also because the League of Communists, the trade unions and other subjective forces have not sufficiently strived to create the necessary conditions for its functioning.

A more effective penal policy, energetic criminal prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of socially dangerous criminal acts have also contributed to strengthening the overall security of our society. However, the ideological-political, educational and upbringing and other activities, primarily of a preventive character, that would reduce the need for legal and administrative actions have not as yet sufficiently asserted themselves. The League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations still do not take this sufficiently into account in their work.

The substance of social self-protection has not as yet been sufficiently incorporated in the teaching plans and programs within the system of education and training. The communists in the republican and provincial organs for education and culture and in the corresponding organs of the federation must strive to insure that this substance will be incorporated, by social accords, in the programs of schools of all levels as early as possible.

Even though the public information media have accomplished a great deal in explaining the problems of security and protection, the necessary breadth and sufficiently current approach have not been as yet achieved in their work; and some of them have not been sufficiently engaged in organizing self-protection within their own communities, the self-protection which is, among other things, also of wider social importance.

The organizations of associated labor and other institutions engaged in various forms of cooperation with foreign countries have achieved certain results in developing self-protection within themselves, especially in the field of preventing enemy activities. The LCY Central Committee Presidium and the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists have initiated a wide action for more organized and more comprehensive realization of self-protection among our citizens temporarily living abroad.

The organizations of the League of Communists, the commands and other subjective factors have worked constantly to promote self-protection and security and heighten the level of political vigilance in the Yugoslav People's Army. These questions have become an integral part of training and education, of all activities and the total life and work of the army.

The organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army has engaged in joint activities with organs and organizations of the League of Communists outside the army and has encouraged cooperation of the commands, units and institutions with organs of sociopolitical communities in strengthening the security and protection of our society.

Considerable attention has been also devoted to the ideological-political and action orientation and firm mutual links and coordination between the activities of all factors of self-protection. Special bodies, that is, commissions, committees, and councils for coordination of self-protection, have been formed in a majority of organizations of associated labor, local and sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations and in the Yugoslav People's Army. These bodies have been the promoters of initiatives and actions in organizing, normatively regulating and realizing self-protection.

The constitution of organs and coordination is in progress at the level of the federation and of the republics and provinces but in communes and in regional communities these organs are not everywhere sufficiently prepared, both in terms of cadres and organizationally, for their successful functioning.

CSO: 2800

BRIEFS

CPCZ DELEGATION RECEIVED--Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a delegation of the CPCZ to the 11th LCY Congress, led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In a friendly conversation they discussed development of Yugoslav-Zechoslovak relations and cooperation. Budislav Soskic, member of the Presidium of the Montenegro LC Central Committee and Oldrich Pavlovsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia, took part in the talks. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2115 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD]

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